

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 30.12

April 24 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 87 79

April 24, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 p.m. 75
Humidity 93 86

2895 日一拾月

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

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636 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

STIRRING TALE OF SOLDIERS' ENDURANCE.

Twenty Thousand Shells in Ninety Minutes.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID ON GHENT.

Encouraging Eye-Witness' Story.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

GERMANS THREATENED AT ST. MIHIEL.

New Weapons Used.

April 23, 1 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the capture of Bois D'Ailly in the Forest of Apremont is most important as it enables the French to threaten the German possession of St. Mihiel. The Germans have been most aggressive in this region all the winter, and their troops consisted of disciplined and enthusiastic Bavarians well supplied from Metz and encouraged by the hope of taking Verdun.

Later their efforts have weakened, and the French took the offensive finally capturing a strong German position on a wooded spur.

The German trenches were protected by a chevaux de frise, six feet high, the wires of which withstood the strongest shears. But the "sawty-fives" made wide breaches. Three waves of infantry advanced with bayonets, preceded by detachments of bomb-throwers with pouches filled with grenades and also armed with small boxes of explosives fixed to wooden handles, which were thrown like the discobolus or used to fell an adversary at close quarters.

The French Hold Ground Under a Hurricane of Shell.

The sappers, carrying tools and digging gangways for crossing trenches, ran with the infantry. Orders were given not to enter the trenches, but to go beyond and attack the Germans from behind. The trenches were rapidly cleared, and many of the defenders took refuge in the under-ground shelters where they were entombed and asphyxiated. Three days elapsed before the Germans were reinforced. They counter-attacked vigorously, eight attacks being repulsed in two days. The German artillery at St. Mihiel, had the range, but the French held the ground, devoid of shelter, under a hurricane of shell completing the destruction of the wood of which only a few shattered trunks remain. The men lay on their stomachs and battered the trenches, protected by their knapsacks, the officers walking over their backs, on the alert for counter attacks. In the final bombardment, the Germans in one and a half hours poured 20,000 shells of all calibres along a front of 350 metres, with a depth of 400 metres, but not a Frenchman, though the losses were considerable, left his post. The Germans did not venture an infantry attack, and convinced of the unshakable French determination to hold the position, they have since left it alone.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

THE ENEMY BOMBARD YPRES WITH 17 INCH SHELLS.

British Airman's Gallant Deed.

April 23, 4.45 a.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French in his bulletin says that the German attacks on Hill No. 60, renewed several times since Monday, have all failed, and have ceased for the time being. We hold the entire crest of the Hill and so deny its use to the enemy who attach great importance thereto.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

During the course of operations the enemy bombarded Ypres with 17 inch shells, and exploded two mines on the 21st, opposite our right in the neighbourhood of Labasse, but failed to damage our trenches.

Having discovered enemy mining operations near Armentieres we forestalled their efforts by exploding a mine we had prepared there.

One of our airmen made a most bold, successful, single-handed attack on an airship shed near Ghent on the 19th, and had to run a gauntlet of fire directed from a captive balloon and from the ground. Notwithstanding this he descended within 200 feet of the ground and effected his object, causing a large explosion in the shed.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Hastening the Dardanelles Bombardment.

April 22, 3.15 a.m.

M. Augagneur, the Minister of Marine, has returned from a tour in the north of France, in the course of which he met Mr. Churchill. In an interview with a correspondent, Mr. Augagneur said that one of the principal objects of his conversation with Mr. Churchill was to discuss the best means of hastening the forcing of the Dardanelles. There was no occasion for the public to worry over the delay. The desired result would be achieved before long.

Norwegian Steamer Taken By Germany.

April 22, 3.15 a.m.

The Norwegian steamer Brilliant bound for London, has been captured by Germany.

Submarine Total for the Week.

April 22, 3.15 a.m.

The official statement for the week ending the 21st inst. shows that one British merchantman and one fishing vessel were sunk by the Germans, out of 1,519 arrivals and sailings.

Allies' Systematic Progress.

April 23, 1.20 a.m.

The evening communique states:—Near Langemarck, to the north of Ypres, the British repulsed two attacks. German counter-attacks on Hill 60 have finally failed. Their violence was apparently due to the desire of the enemy to repair a defeat which German communiqués denied. The enemy's losses were greater than indicated yesterday.

A German attack at Bightelle, in Argonne, was repulsed. We carried two lines of trenches in the Forest of Apremont, near St. Mihiel, at a place called the Owl's Head, which was a disagreeable haunt before our position. Very many German dead were left on the ground.

We continued to progress along both banks of the Frohin Alsace, gaining ground eastward in the direction of Metz-val.

Nothing to Report.

April 22, 10.30 p.m.

A later Paris communique says that there is nothing to report.

The Mantou Incident.

April 22, 10.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macdonald (Secretary to the Admiralty) explained that the Mantou was stopped by the Turkish torpedo-boat which escaped from Smyrna. Eight minutes were given the troops and crew to abandon the transport. Three torpedoes were fired at her, but all missed. British destroyers attacked the torpedo-boat.

He added that, while the troops were leaving the transport, two boats capsized, one through the device breaking, and the other through over-crowding. There was nothing disquieting in the incident.

Allies' Land in Turkey.

April 22, 10.5 p.m.

German wireless reports state that 20,000 Allied troops have landed at Enos amidst a heavy cannonade from warships and Turkish batteries.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Allied warships are bombarding the Gallipoli peninsula.

Anglo-Dutch Shipping Suspended.

April 22, 10.5 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, an official British notification has been issued that all shipping movements between Holland and the United Kingdom have been temporarily suspended. It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger services. Special arrangements are being made for mails. No explanation of the notification is offered.

More About the Shaiba Battle.

April 22, 10.5 p.m.

It is officially announced that the victory at Shaiba, in Mesopotamia, proved even more complete than we had hoped. Not only did the enemy abandon motor-cars, gun ammunition, and waggon, but independent reports show that the retirement was a rout. The Turks in flight were molested by turncoat tribesmen.

There are persistent rumours of the suicide of Salim Akeri, the Ottoman Commander-in-Chief of the enemy's forces.

It is now estimated that the enemy's losses amount to 6,000. The Turks in this direction are now all to the north of Khamaleh, more than 90 miles from Basra.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

More Austrian Losses.

April 22, 9.40 p.m.

A Petrograd communique states that the Austrians made night attacks on the Terepochka—Samarska front, but were repulsed. The Russians, counter-attacking with the bayonet, drove the enemy back with heavy loss.

More German "Heroism."

April 22, 8.15 p.m.

The trawler Envoy was torpedoed by a German submarine, and the crew were shelled after taking to the boats.

Army Estimates.

April 22, 6.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, in the course of a statement on the Army Estimates, said that Earl Kitchener had authorised him to say that recruiting during the past few months has been most satisfactory, and the numbers have been maintained with amazing regularity. He was confident that when he appealed to the nation for more men they would come with the same readiness and promptness.

Mr. Tennant mentioned that 100,000 men had been raised by individual efforts. He emphasised the efficiency of the Army in France. The regularity of the arrival of supplies evoked admiration, the medical and sanitary arrangements were wonderfully controlled, and the health of the troops was remarkable. The eagerness of the men in training in Great Britain to get to the front was universal. Mr. Tennant concluded by saying that "Earl Kitchener emphasised the importance of a limitless supply of artillery ammunition."

All Well with our Air Service.

April 22, 8.15 p.m.

Mr. H. J. Tennant affirmed that all was going well with the Air Service. The difficulties in regard to training men and manufacturing material were being splendidly overcome. He considered that the new Army would be adequately supplied with aeroplanes. Precautionary measures were being taken in view of anticipated plagues of flies and insects in the warmer weather. Bacteriologists were busy combating spotted fever, and he hoped and believed they would overcome this dangerous scourge.

Mr. Tennant paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of the troops, their valour, and their courage.

Latest Casualties.

April 22, 8.25 p.m.

Killed:—H. Delapine, V. Leitch, I. B. MacLeod, O. E. Parker. Died of wounds:—E. M. Graham. Died:—Lieut. R. Whiteside (Army Service Corps). Wounded:—W. J. Clachan, E. M. Dixon (Sheshires), A. O. Hart (Northumberland), G. Hayhurst-France, and H. O. M. Howard.

Eye-Witness Story of Hill No. 60.

April 22, 5.25 p.m.

"Eye-witness" at the British Headquarters, in the course of some details concerning the fighting on Hill 60, near Ypres, says that heavily-charged mines exploded under a German trench, burying 150 men. We immediately rushed into the German lines. The attack was so sudden that it hardly encountered resistance.

The Germans shelled and counter-attacked throughout the night, but they were beaten off. On Sunday morning the Germans made a determined effort, assaulting in force with close formation, and hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

At this juncture our motor machine guns rendered invaluable service. They were rushed to the front and peppered the advancing masses, which were raked with shrapnel and artillery. The Germans were beaten off with heavy loss, but they were continually hurled against the position throughout the day, obtaining a slight foothold in one section. The advantage was momentary for they were immediately dislodged by a bayonet charge. Our losses were heavy, but the German losses were far greater. The enemy's stubborn resistance was due to the importance of the position of the hill, commanding a large portion of ground as far as Zillebeke.

"Eye-witness" proceeds to survey the general situation. The troops of our Army in France have increased immensely in numbers and in the perfection of equipment and armament. While generally in no way inferior, they are in many places superior to the enemy, even in a form of warfare for which we originally were least prepared, namely, siege operations, involving mining, sharpshooting, and the throwing of explosives at short range. The Germans had hitherto been at a great advantage, having already at hand troops trained in mining, in the use of high explosives, in searchlight work, and especially bodies of sharpshooters, who are provided with telescopic-sighted rifles. They also possessed technical equipment in the way of mine-sweepers and various ballistic machines, throwing every kind of missile, as well as pumps for spouting blazing oil and pitch, which were the outcome of careful experiments in anticipation of the war for which they have long since been preparing.

Despite initial handicaps, we are beating the Germans at their own game. We have obtained a mastery of sniping to such an extent that our men are able to walk outside the trenches with comparative safety, even within short range of the hostile line. We are able to harass the enemy and give him little rest by means of shells, bombs and sniping. Morally, the spirit of our Forces is better than it ever was before. Our success at Neuve Chapelle actually produced a marked drop in the sick rate. General cheerfulness is encouraged by concerts, cinematographs, variety shows, boxing and football matches, whenever circumstances permitted, while the fullest use is made of the inspiring influence of music. Thousands of mouth-organs and penny whistles having been distributed at the front.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The capture of Bois D'Ailly by the French is of the most importance as it enables them to threaten the German possession of St. Mihiel.

The infantry received orders not to enter the trenches but to go beyond and attack the Germans from behind which they did and rapidly cleared the trenches.

For two days the German artillery at St. Mihiel had the range but the French held their ground devoid of shelter and under a hurricane of shell.

In the final bombardment the Germans in an hour and a half poured 20,000 shells of all calibres along a front of 350 metres with a depth of 400 metres but not a Frenchman, though their losses were considerable, left his post.

The German attacks on Hill No. 60, renewed several times since Monday, have all failed and have ceased for the time being.

A British airman made a successful single-handed attack on an airship shed near Ghent and despite a fire directed from a captive balloon, and from the ground, descended within 200 feet from a ground and effected his object.

Mines were exploded under a German trench burying 150 men, near Hill No. 60.

Our artillery raked the Germans with shrapnel near Ypres, the enemy suffering heavy loss.

The captured Hill No. 60 commands a large portion of the ground as far as Zillebeke.

"Eye Witness" reports that our army and equipment are perfect.

"Despite initial handicaps we are beating the Germans at their own game," says "Eye Witness."

One British merchantman, one fishing vessel, out of 15 arrivals and sailings, was the bag of the Germans during the week ending the 21st inst.

The Norwegian steamer Brilliant, on the way to London was captured by the Germans.

Near Langemarck, north of Ypres, the British repulsed two attacks.

The Germans failed in their counter-attacks on Hill 60 which were very violent, they tried to substantiate the German communique denial regarding defeat.

An explanation of the transport incident in Turkish waters is reported in the telegrams.

All shipping movements between Holland and the United Kingdom, it is said, are temporarily suspended.

The victory at Shaiba proved even more complete than we had hoped. The enemy losses are now said to be 6,000.

The trawler Envoy has been torpedoed by a German submarine and the crew were shelled after taking to the boats.

Mr. Tennant says that Earl Kitchener has authorised him to say that recruiting for the past few months has been most satisfactory and the numbers have been maintained with amazing regularity.

German wireless message reports the landing of 20,000 Allied troops at Enos amidst heavy cannonade from warships and Turkish batteries.

Telegrams from Athens state that Allied warships are bombarding the Gallipoli peninsula.

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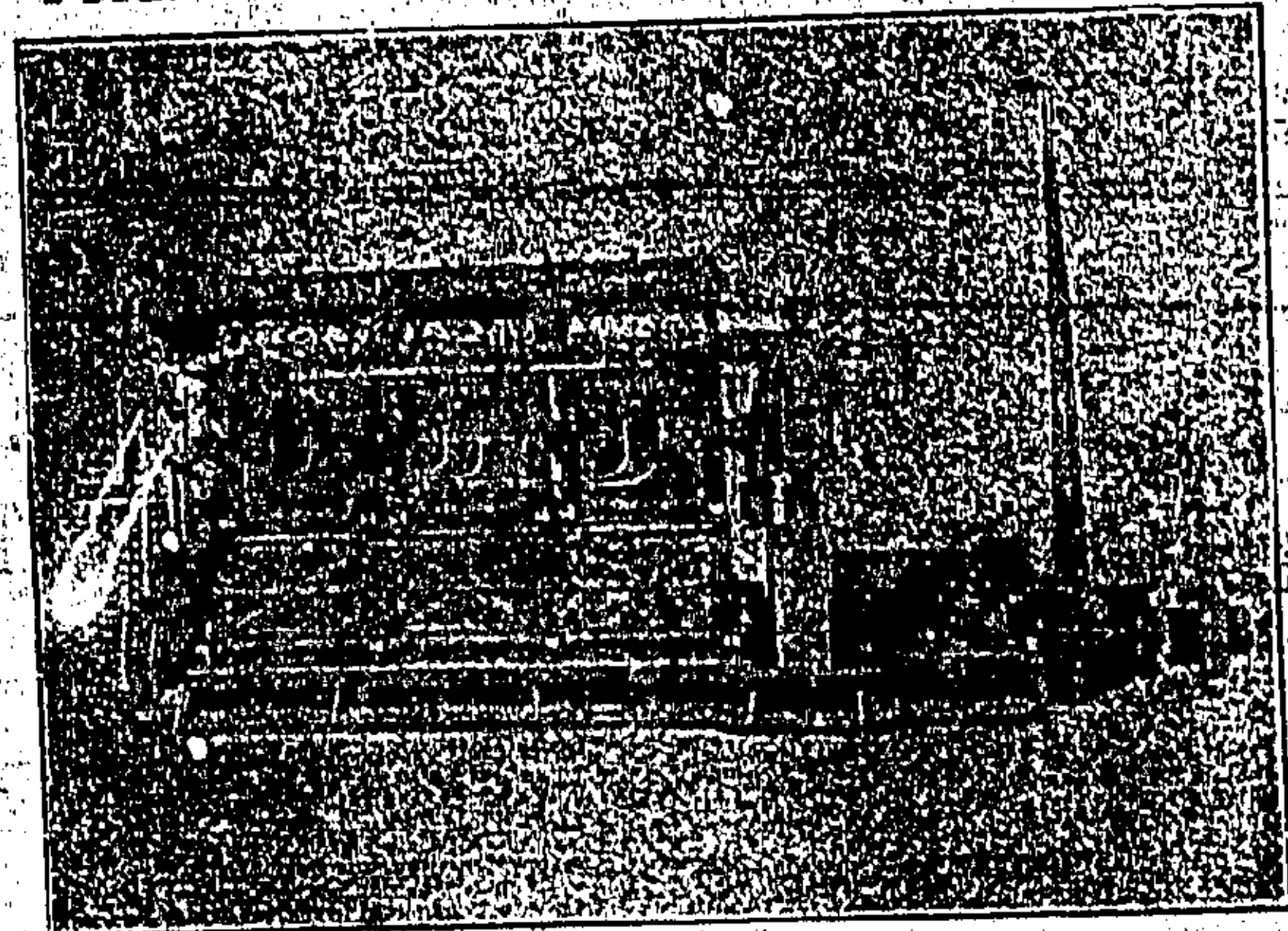
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South China Morning Post.

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and other industries had received
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Governments orders for war
material aggregating in value
\$100,000,000. Is this stinging
American business? Europe's
needs added \$100,000,000 to
the value of last year's crop.
Is this stinging American agri-
culture? Indeed, in no depart-
ment has American business
suffered through the war and
one can well imagine the
cheer of the German Gov-
ernment that her enemies
obtain so much in the way of
supplies that she herself sorely
needs and cannot possibly obtain.
In fact of these facts Americans
can well afford to give the snub
to German intrigues and calami-
ty howlers and they can rest as-
sured that the Allies will not
relax their grip upon the German
stomach, which is "uber alles"
in the Fatherland to-day, until
Germany, in chastened mood,
swallows the snub and cries
"h h d, enough."

Daily Press.

China's Trade.
Whether or not the general
trade will correspondingly advance
with sufficient rapidity to obviate
the probability of a diminished
revenue collection in consequence
thereof is problematical, the
Commissioner wrote. The out-
break of war in Europe in August
last made it certain that general
trade would suffer, the result
being that the Customs revenue
at Canton showed a decrease of
nearly half a million taels, while
the Customs revenue for the whole
of China showed a loss of over
five million taels. The years
1911, 1912, and 1913 had been
successively record years, but
while the war endures we cannot
expect to see this rate of progress
maintained. Indeed, if we may
be guided by the general complaint
of the dullness of trade, the
Customs revenue for the present
year is likely to be lower than it
has been for several years past.
Fortunately, thanks to the ad-
ministrative reforms which the
new Government has introduced
and also to the measures which
have been taken to promote the
prosperity of internal trade,
China is better able to bear a
temporary set back to her foreign
trade now than was the case a few
years ago, and she will at least
be able to meet it with confidence
in the growing potentialities of
her trade when once the war is
ended and a return is made to
normal conditions of trade.

China Mail.

Wars Effect on Crime.
The decrease of crime in Paris,
London, and other European
cities since the war began has
been explained in several ways,
but M. Alfred Capus, editor of
the Paris Figaro finds the reason
in the fact that the plainer life of
those of the upper strata of society
lessens the temptation of those
of the lower. Moreover, in time
of war the "literature" of the
outer boulevards, which may be
expressed as "cheap novel litera-
ture or 'shilling shockers,'" is
not so much in evidence. Yet he
doubts whether this slackness in
crime will show after the war,
and therefore urges that a certain
amount of the present discipline
of society be continued and that
Paris try more diligently than
before to stop the growth of crime
in the minds of the young through
whatever medium it is fostered.
The Figaro also publishes the
letter of a Belgian correspondent,
who holds the press in general to
blame for heroic crime and
pleads that the better class of
papers should observe silence of
criminal exploits after the war in
order to preserve the present im-
proved conditions. That they
should be less crime in Paris after
the outbreak of war was not fore-
seen by at least one police
magistrate of that city.



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Cafe of Table d'Hôte, with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fishing Rights.
That the people of one nation cannot fish within the water of another is recognised by International Law. On this ground, to prevent trawlers fishing within our own waters is to defend our sovereign rights as well as to guard against misunderstanding between the two people. No previous present so much diplomatic trouble as far as infringement of fishing rights is concerned, but lately the Provinces of Shantung has also caused our Government a good deal of anxiety. The coast off Chekiang has so far been fairly free from that kind of external irritation, but what we would desire is that our Government should view the situation seriously and give our people adequate protection. The mere presentation of a document to a foreign legation, we think, is not going to help our people very much.—*Sinuan Pao.*

Messrs. Perrier (Limited), of table-water fame, are offering £100 to the captain and crew of the next British or French merchant ship which destroys a German submarine.

Kiel and Gibraltar.

We also remember that a few months ago Canon Lyttelton, in discussing the future of Heligoland, recorded his opinion that if we retained the island the step would mainly be justifiable on the ground that it would make a shelter for migrating birds. Now he suggests that the eventual internationalisation of the Kiel Canal would fittingly be followed by the surrender of Gibraltar, entirely overlooking the fact that the canal and all its appurtenances have solely been created for an aggressive purpose, which is a menace to the peace of the world. One might as well compare Krupp with a factory entirely devoted to sporting rifles. We suggest to a scholar of Canon Lyttelton's eminence that he should take as his motto *Nesutor ultra curram.*—*Globe.*

Efficiency in Local Administration.
Following representation from the War Office, the Chief Constable of Birkenhead has been instructed not to engage men of military age to replace the 85 constables who have resigned owing to a dispute about payment for extra work.

In an advertisement, against which numerous protests were made, the Borough of Birkenhead had invited application from men "between 21 years and 26 years of age."

Channel Tunnel Scheme.
In a pamphlet published in March, 1913, the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee said:

"In the case of our being called upon with the other guarantors to defend the integrity of Belgium the assistance the tunnel would give us would be invaluable."

The Committee now issue another statement, in which they claim that if the tunnel had existed millions of pounds would have been saved. They state that on the termination of the war the matter will be pressed forward without delay.

Red Cross Efficiency.
A splendid example of British Red Cross efficiency was furnished by the arrival at Brentwood, Essex, of a Red Cross train bearing British soldiers who had been wounded in winning the victory near La Bassée. Within twenty-four hours the men were home in England, and removed to the Coombe Lodge Hospital at Brentwood.

Kaiser No Bird Lover.
Contrary to the general belief, says the report of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Kaiser takes no interest in the movement. "The Kaiser?" said Professor Schillings, leader of the German anti-plumage crusade, when on a visit to London before the war—"N", he cares nothing for birds; he cares for nothing but his gold era."

American Simplified Spelling.
The American Simplified Spelling Board reports that some 67 of the colleges have officially recognised spelling reform. They have adopted certain simplified forms in official correspondence and publications, and have sanctioned their use by students in their written work. Among the colleges are the University of Missouri and the University of Minnesota.

NOTICE.

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LIFE IN A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

An Officer's Impressions.

The following article was written by a German officer to popularise the submarine in Germany in view of the "blackade" of Great Britain. It has appeared in several German newspapers, says the *Daily Mail*.

"U 47 will take in provisions and clear for sea. Extreme economical radius."

"Well, we're our orders at last," begins the commander, addressing his crew of thirty, and the crew grin. For this is U 47's first experience of active service. She has done nothing save trial trips hitherto, and has just been overhauled for her first fighting cruise. Her commander snips out a number of orders. Provisions are to be taken in "up to the neck," fresh water is to be put aboard, and engine-room supplies to be supplemented.

A mere plank is the gangway to the little vessel. As the commander, followed by his officers, comes aboard, a sailor hands to each a ball of cotton waste, the sign and symbol of a submarine officer, which never leaves his hand. For the steel walls of his craft, the doors, and the compression-ladder all sweat oil, and at every touch the hands must be wiped dry. The doorways are narrow round holes. Through one of the holes at the commander descends by a black knock iron ladder into the black hole lit by electric glowlamps. The air is heavy with the smell of oil, and to the unaccustomed longshoreman it is almost choking, though the hatches are off. The submarine man breathes this air as if it were the purest ozone. Here in the engine-room all men must live and strain every nerve even for days at a time every crack whereby the fresh air could get in is hermetically sealed. On their tense watchfulness thirty lives depend.

The commander pays a visit of inspection to the torpedo-chambers and strokes the smooth steel of the deadly "silver fish." His second-in-command, who is in charge of the armament, joins him here and receives final instructions regarding the torpedoes and the stowing of explosives. For the torpedo is not only an extremely complicated weapon, but also a fine work of art, and it demands a very thorough apprenticeship. Forward is another narrow steel vault serving as one's engine-room and crew's quarters. Next to it is a place like a cupboard where the cook has just room to stand in front of his doll's house galley-stove. It is electrically heated that the already oppressive air may not be further vitiated by smoke or fumes. A German submarine in any case smells perpetually of coffee and cabbage. Two little cabins of the size of a decent clothes-chest take the deck and engine-room officers, four of them. Another box cabin is reserved for the commander when he has time to occupy it.

At daybreak the commander comes on deck in coat and trousers of black leather lined with wool, a protection against oil, cold, and sea water. The crew at their stations await the command

to cast off. "Machines clear," call a voice from the control station, and "Clear ship," snaps the order from the bridge. Then "Cast off!" The cables slap on to the landing-stage, the engines begin to purr, and U 47 slides away into open water.

A few cable-lengths away another submarine appears homeward bound. She is the U 20 returning from a long cruise in which she succeeded in sinking a ship bound with a cargo of frozen mutton for England. "Good luck, old sheep-batcher," sings the commander of U 47 as the sister-ship passes within hail.

The seas are heavier now, and U 47 rolls unpleasantly as she makes the lightskip, and answers the last salute from a friendly hand. The two officers on the bridge turn once to look at the lightskip already astern, then their eyes look seaward.

It is rough, stormy weather. If the eggshell goes ahead two or three days without a stop the officers in charge will get no sleep for just that long. If it gets any rougher they will be tied to the bridge-rails to avoid being swept overboard. If they are hungry plates of soup will be brought to them on the bridge, and the North Sea will attend to its salting for them.

Just as the commander is trying to balance a plate with one hand and use a spoon with the other, the watch calls, "Smoke on the horizon off the port bow."

The commander drops his plate, shouts a short, crisp command, and an electric alarm whirrs inside the eggshell. The ship buzzes like a hive. Then water begins to gurgle into the ballast-tanks and U 47 sinks until only her periscope shows.

"The steamer is a Dutchman, sir," calls the watch officer. The commander inspects her with the aid of a periscope. She has no wireless and is bound for the Continent. So he can come up and is glad, because moving under the water consumes electricity and the usefulness of a submarine is measured by her electric power.

After 51 hours of waking nerve tension, sleep becomes a necessity. So the ballast-tanks are filled and the submarine sinks to the sandy bottom. This is the time for sleep aboard a submarine because a sleeping man consumes less of the precious oxygen than one awake and busy.

SEARCH FOR THE KONIGSBERG.

Middy's Story Of a Great Adventure.

Little has been heard about the *Konigsberg*, the German cruiser which was found to be sheltering a few miles inland in an East African river, and which, as a result of prompt British action, has since been unable to escape. Aerial reconnaissances made in endeavours to find the exact position of the vessel, and subsequent exciting adventures of a small British landing party, are described in a letter sent home by a midshipman who is serving in a light cruiser operating on the West African coast. He writes: "We got a seaplane, and went up to the Rufiji river to try to destroy the *Konigsberg*, the

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German cruiser which destroyed the *Pegasus* at Zanzibar, with bombs. The captain asked for volunteers to go up, and find out in what part of the river the *Konigsberg* was. I volunteered, and was lucky enough to be one chosen. We made several very successful flights, but curiously enough, each time we took bombs the seaplane contracted engine trouble.

"One day the machine would not fly, and the aviator tried to fly alone. A good job for me, or I should now be a prisoner. The seaplane got away, and flew splendidly. When about 3,000 ft. up, and just over the mouth of the river (11 miles away), the seaplane came down with a tush. The captain sent me to look for the seaplane in a motor-boat, with two men. I left the ship immediately the seaplane came down, just about 1 p.m., and made for the shore. I got about a mile from the shore when the Germans opened fire on us.

"I immediately altered my course, and then skirted the shore about a quarter of a mile off, and entered the mouth of the river, not daring to go up on account of the risk of being taken prisoner. Altered my course, and with the aid of glasses saw the seaplane on the shore. The water round here is very shallow, and our ship cannot get within nine miles of the mouth of the river, so could not cover us with her guns, not being able to see us.

"I headed motor-boat inshore. We got within five yards of German territory and seaplane, targeted boat round, and rushed ashore. Made seaplane fast—it was high and dry on the beach—and began to tow her off. The aviator was making.

"We had just got plane in the water when a party of Germans opened fire at us at about fifty yards range. We answered the fire. Only having two rifles and three men in the motor-boat, we were very much handicapped.

"About 100 yards away from the Germans we ran on a sandbank, and all had to get out of the motor-boat and push her off. We succeeded after ten minutes

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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street, also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
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struggle, the Germans firing at us all the time.
"Eventually we got out of range, and back to the ship about 8 o'clock in the evening, absolutely parched with thirst and very hungry. Marvellously chosen. We made several very successful flights, but curiously enough, each time we took bombs the seaplane contracted engine trouble.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 22nd 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company Ltd.
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Keinyuenhon, Shanghai.
Lachua Keesinhe, Shanghai.
Laiwh Keesin 6 West-n Market, Amoy.
Sinsoonhuat Winglok Street, Amoy.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 23rd 1915.

Japanese Base in Mexico.
Washington, April 15.—A Los Angeles message received here reports that the Japanese are engaged in salvaging the wrecked warship *Asama*, which sank off the Mexican coast. The message adds that the Japanese have established what amounts to a base, the approach to which is mined, while munitions of war have been landed and a camp established.—*Cablenews.*

If you have your appearance one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE in sure to tempt you.

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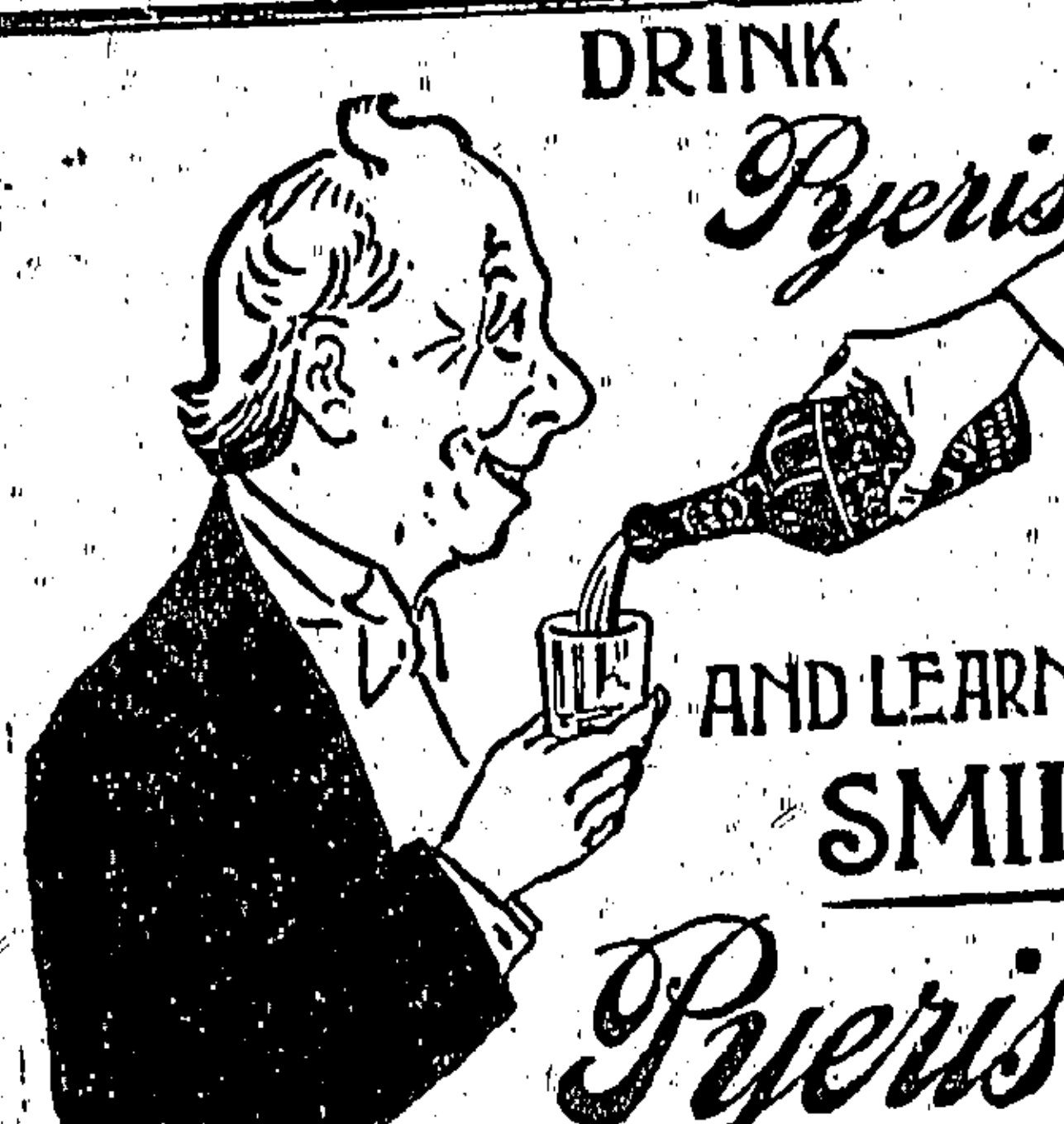
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

BRITAIN'S INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Once again Sir Edward Grey has endeavoured to lay to rest the suspicions or apprehensions of a certain section of the community as regards the Empire's interests out here in the Far East. According to yesterday's wire, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave a jog to the memory of these nervous ones by pointing out what should have been borne in mind from the beginning: that Britain's policy is governed by the terms in the existing treaty between herself and Japan. This treaty ensures the independence and integrity of all China and equal opportunities for the commerce and industries of all nations. (The italics are ours). Sir Edward added that the House "might rest assured that the Government would endeavour, to the best of its power, to secure the open door for British commerce in all parts of China."

Yet once more, then, does the Imperial Government stand committed to watch over the well-being of our trade in the Far East; and its conduct since the European War broke out has not been such as to justify our thinking that it will fail in its promise. In order to keep its word, all that it has to do is to see that the treaty to which reference has been made is not broken. And, as we have sought to show in recent articles on the China-Japanese position, we still have no right to assume the wish on the part of Japan to break it. If there be any excuse for disquiet among British merchants (and we do not admit that there necessarily is) it lies in what has now become a persistent refusal on the Government's part to enter into details. Twice it has been stated in the House that the information concerning Japan's alleged demands was of a confidential character; and now Sir Edward Grey has stated that he did not propose to lay on the table the correspondence which he had received from this part of the world regarding the nation's commercial interests here. Whether this be wisdom or folly—and it may easily be the depth of either—it is unfair to pretend to decide from the scant information that is in the public's possession. Had the War Office made common property of its plans and its knowledge, the Allies would not be holding the powerful position which is theirs to-day; and, for aught one knows at present to the contrary, this may be as true of the Foreign Office.

For its own sake financially, one cannot conceive that the Imperial Government would do other than watch jealously over its subjects' rights and interests in this lucrative field of the Far East. For its own sake, too, politically, it cannot afford to lose prestige by allowing it to be said that it neither held to its own promise nor saw that other parties to the bargain held to theirs. And this is putting the whole matter on the ground of mere material advantage. We, and we believe most of our readers, would rather regard it as one of national honour; would rather believe that Britain's word is going to continue to be her bond, and that when she assures protection to her subjects whose business affairs are bound up with China, the last word has been said on the subject.

1877-1915.

Thirty-eight years ago to-day war was declared between Russia and Turkey. It is easy enough to be wise after the event and to criticize in the light of subsequent happenings; but why (and the question has been asked many times) did not the politicians of our fathers' days mind their own business and leave Russia to deal with Turkey in her own way? The fact is that the last generation was so busy in watching possible Russian aggressions that it completely forgot that other nations—let us say Germany, for instance—might take advantage of Britain's back being turned and her attention being otherwise engaged, to become a greater menace to peace in general than the suspected aggressor could ever be. The map of to-day who are getting towards middle age will remember that the bogey held up to them in their childhood was that Turkey meant to take India. That Turkey meant to go on playing the part of sneak and jockey never seems to have occurred to our fathers, any more than it dawned on them that Germany was aimed to control Europe if ever the chance occurred. It was Russia, we were taught, who had to be watched; and meanwhile if Turkey chose to go on inflicting nameless tortures on Armenian and Cretan Christians and humbugging the Powers right and left, that did not matter; poor little Turkey was a weak nation that must be defended from Russia at all costs. We are, paying for our fathers' strange wisdom to-day.

"We know a little French."

A pathetic little letter is published by the *Petit Parisien*; one which was sent by some English schoolboys to the President of France. In it the lads state that their school is being used as a hospital for wounded French and Belgians, that they themselves have formed a society for the amusement and help of wounded soldiers and that they would like the addresses of "some very lonely French soldiers who have got no relations to write to them." The letter adds, "We know a little French." Good luck to the lads and to all warm-hearted British schoolboys who are now outgunning their brains to find some way of justifying their existence at a time when Europe is in trouble. We hope too, as they write from a secondary school, that their "We know a little French" is only a boyishly modest way of saying that they know how to carry on a reasonable amount of correspondence in that language.

Modern Languages in Schools.

But it may be that the lads' statement is literally true; and this we say, remembering the system of language-teaching that still seems to obtain in many of the schools at home. For some reason which we have never been able to get at the bottom of, the Britisher has more or less contempt for modern languages (not infrequently including his own); and, therefore he is beaten in business by most other nations. For years past, conversational English has been taught in German schools—and indeed in those of Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Russia, Belgium and Japan. The men from these countries have, as a rule, quite a workable knowledge of English and lose no opportunity of improving themselves therein. But what of the Britisher? How many in this Colony for instance, can carry on an intelligent conversation in any European language but their own? His knowledge of French and German usually stops short at a grammatically correct (though unintelligible from a pronunciation point of view) rendering of "We have no pens, but we have some very excellent vinegar," or "Have you seen the gardener's grandmother? No; but the cat is in the kitchen," and so forth. In this respect, as in many others, we still have a very great deal to learn from other countries.

DAY BY DAY.

"TO KNOW BUT ONE RELIGION IS NOT TO KNOW THAT ONE."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 69; At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 59; fine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday, the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 46 published.

The Mails.

Canadian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Panama on Monday at 1 p.m.
U. K. American and Canadian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Nippon Maru on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Union Insurance.—\$855, b and ex div.
Donglasses.—\$40, buyers.
Indo Chinas.—\$99, sellers.
Shells.—\$33.
China Sugar.—\$113, buyers.
Rubber.—\$380, buyers.
Green Islands.—\$630, buyers.
Hongkong Electric \$42, buyers.
Ropes.—\$27, sellers.
Lingait.—\$37, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13.16d.

To-day's Anniversaries.

To-day is the thirty-eighth anniversary of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War.

Quarantine Notification.

Tientsin declared Hongkong a plague-infected port dating from to-day.

Crown Land Sale.

A sale of Crown Land at Wai Tai will be held at District Office Tai Po on April 30. The lot comprises 13 1/2 acres with a crown rent of \$27.

Civil Service Intimation.

It is notified in the "Government Gazette" that Mr. O. G. Perdue, Police Probationer, has passed his final examination in Cantonese.

Struck off the Register.

The names of the following companies have been struck off the Register of companies:—First China Chemical Works, Limited, and Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited.

The Copyright Act.

An Order-in-Council by His Majesty relative to the application of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911 to the United States of America appears in to-day's Government Gazette.

Lectures on Phonetics.

In the recent announcement of the Lectures on Phonetics to be delivered at the University, the date is given, in error, as Friday April 30, and the three following Fridays. It should be Monday April 27, and the three Mondays following.

Ju Jitsu Exhibition.

A Ju Jitsu exhibition match was held at the German Club (Kennedy Road) last night, between Private Pryde of the Civil Service Corps, and a Japanese Professor. The contest was on the whole well exhibited, and we understand that special terms may be arranged for Members of the Volunteer Corps on application to Private Pryde.

Tenders Invited.

Tenders for repairs to steam-launch *Stanley*, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Friday, April 30 for the erection of quarters for the land bailiff at Tai Po. The work to be done is the erection of an additional storey to the existing offices at Tai Po as quarters for a land bailiff.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS

ANOTHER EYEWITNESS STORY.

An Encouraging Batch of News

This morning's wires, if they could be laid unadulterated on Berlin breakfast-tables, would be but a poor whet to the German appetite. At every point the enemy is shown to be losing. Counter-attacks in west and east have been more or less easily repulsed, an Allied force of appreciable size has been landed in Turkey, despite protests from warships and fortresses, Trieste appears to be in a state of riot, the Shaiba victory turns out to be a more important affair than was at first thought, the bombardment of the Dardanelles is to be hurried on, and—all's well with the British army. That is the account on the debit side of Germany's balance sheet, and the only credit entry is the torpedoing of a defenceless trawler and the subsequent brilliant action in which a few poor fishermen were shelled after taking to their boats.

Our Troops in France.

It is a bright little story that "Eyewitness" sends through, and one that should tend to cheer those of our readers who have relatives and friends at the Front. One can imagine the Germans' mortification at finding themselves "beaten" at their own game over the sniping. And they have yet more to learn about the British Tommy. The mouth-organs and the penny whistles, the boxing bouts and the cinematograph shows are all of a piece with the Irish soldier's trumpet at Naive Chapelle, and show that the British troops are bent on giving the lie to anyone who accuses them of the Cockney's bete noire: "downheartedness." Taking the more serious side of "Eyewitness" account, it is clear enough that the immense advantage which long and skilful preparation gave to Germany is dwindling as rapidly as possible, all her elaborate war machinery becoming more and more discounted by the endurance—and the marksmanship—of the British. And not only of the British, be it remarked; for, as will be seen from a subsequent wire the French soldier remains what he always was: contemptuous of danger, revelling in it, indeed—and prepared to die in his tracks, by way of showing the enemy that yielding or running away does not enter into any part of his instructions. The Germans fired twenty thousand shells at a French front of three hundred and fifty metres—say three hundred and eighty yards—and not a soldier left his post. For senseless breaking of a butterfly on the wheel on the one hand, and for sheer dare devil courage on the other, this record will take some beating.

Other Wires.

Other wires make it evident that another bad day has dawned for Turkey, for, side by side with the news of the landing of twenty thousand Allied troops at Enos, we have the tale of a not inconsiderable bombardment of Gallipoli and the intelligence as to the conference between Mr. Churchill and M. Augagneur. This latter has apparently resulted in a determination to put an end to all delay over the operations of the warships in this quarter. And, if possible, Austria's plight would now appear to be worse even than before. The people of Trieste are no longer able to gather comfort from the soothing news spread broadcast by German telegraphic agencies. The agencies say that Germany and Austria are winning; but the unfortunate inhabitants of Trieste cannot square this with shortness of food, the death of their commerce, and the number of bereaved persons to be found throughout their own and their Allies' territory. Therefore they express what they really feel about it all by stopping the police and demanding a cessation of the campaign.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 24, 1890.)

The Dollar.

April 24.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/24.

Germans in East Africa.

April 18.—The Germans are doing all they can to hasten the despatch of Emin and the expedition, with a view to being the first at the Lake District.

What is called a Moratorium.

April 18.—What is called a moratorium, or delay in payment lasting over twelve months, has been found necessary to meet the commercial situation in Buenos Ayres.

[The above is hardly Hongkong news, but it will prove of interest in the light of recent happenings.]

A Novel Obituary Notice.

April 21.—Ond A Fong, the photographer, died on Saturday night. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, and before he could get a negative ready Death had "taken" him.

An Understanding Magistrate.

April 21.—Mr. Wodehouse evidently appreciated the necessity of civilising the Chinese thief by appealing to his hide. This morning he had an earling snatcher before him who stole a woman's earrings in broad daylight, near the Murray Barracks. The man's capture was solely due to the courage and promptitude with which a soldier, who saw the affair from a verandah, dropped over into the street and in arrested him.

His Worship sent the seconded to gaol for a year, and ordered him to receive two whippings of twenty-five strokes each. [Mr. Wodehouse was evidently not one of the easy-going Magistrates who helped to make Hongkong a thieves' Ellysium.]

Germany and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

April 22.—German influence has induced the Sultan of Zanzibar to withdraw the concession of the islands of Mandara and Fatta from the British Africa Company. The latter's proxy has declined to accept the withdrawal.

Our New Commanding Officer.

April 24.—Major General Barker has been appointed to command the troops at Hong Kong.

[Many of our readers will remember that Lady May is the daughter of the late General Barker, a review of whose book "Letters of a Subaltern" was recently re-printed in the *Telegraph*.]

The Hongkong Military Contribution.

April 24.—Singapore is not the only Colony in the Far East which has had its military contribution enhanced. Hongkong will be called on, in the current year, for £40,000, as against £21,000 in 1889. The extra amount will be felt on the revenue of the Colony; though, if the former contribution of £85,000 from the Straits was at all fair, the present sum demanded from Hongkong cannot be considered

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for April 17, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—191 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance.—11s. 35s per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$125 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—11s. 9s per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$380 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—62 per cent. premium, buyers.

TERROR OF CAPTURE.

CONSTABLE FIRES SHOTS AT A THIEF.

Dives into the Harbour to avoid arrest.

There was quite a sensation in the neighbourhood of Connaught Road Central, about five o'clock, this morning, owing to revolver shots being fired by a European police officer. Chinese take many risks in avoiding arrest at times, and they have been known to take great leaps from verandahs, etc., when a gambling or an opium divan warrant is being executed, their subsequent injuries very often leading to certain capture, but in the instance which occurred this morning, the Chinese, for all he knew, risked shooting and drowning.

It appears that Lucas Sergeant Barnett was walking along Connaught Road Central, when he saw a Chinese running very hard. Being suspicious of the man he called upon him to stop. The request was ignored, and the sergeant then fired two shots over the thief with the object of bringing him to a halt. The thief did not know but what the shots were meant a little more seriously, but he believed they were as he dived into the harbour to escape "penetration." For three-quarters of an hour he swam about among the sailing craft, but eventually he had to give up and he was captured. On being taken to the station he was charged with being in unlawful possession of a bundle of clothing, and at the Police Court, this morning, he was sentenced to fourteen days, by Mr. Lindsell.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, for the period during which Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., is seconded for service under the Admiralty, or until further notice, Commander G. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., to act as Harbour Master.

Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Davey, R.N.R., to act as Assistant Harbour Master.

Lieutenant A. W. Daily, R.N.R., to act as first boarding officer, and Mr. M. Molver, to act as second boarding officer.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., to be Marshal of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Frize, vice Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., resigned, with effect from the April 23, 1915.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$36 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$105 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$200 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company.—25 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$62 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$216 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$115 per share, buyers and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—\$43 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

WEDDING.

Hickling-Sibree.

The wedding took place this morning at the Union Church, of Dr. Alice Deborah Sibree, second daughter of Dr. James and Mrs. Sibree of Madagascar, to Mr. Clement Chinery Hickling, only son of the Rev. O.H. and Mrs. Hickling of Hongkong. The service was conducted by the Rev. O.H. Hickling assisted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The bride was attended by Miss Eileen Nora Bonnar, as bridesmaid, and Master Charles Ian Bonnar, page. She was given away by Dr. Francis Clark.

Her dress was of ivory silk veiled in nixon and trimmed with silk lace, the gift of the bride's mother. The train hung from the shoulders and was trimmed with chiffon in true lover's knots and orange blossom. A wreath of orange blossom and a tulle veil completed the costume.

Little Miss Bonnar wore a dress of white silk trimmed with lace and pink and blue roses, while Master Bonnar was suited in French blue cloth with a white silk bowtie.

Mr. Thomas Fuller was an efficient best man.

The music was supplied by the organist Mr. E. J. Chapman the hymns rendered, being "O God of Bethel" and "O Father all creating."

After the ceremony a reception was held at the King Edward Hotel, where the happy couple were the recipients of congratulations from a large number of friends. Later they go to Macao for the honeymoon after which a trip to Europe will be undertaken.

The bride's going away dress was of shot grey and blue tulle trimmed with lace with a picture hat of net to match. The dress was trimmed with orange coloured flowers.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the bridegroom was presented with a handsome blackwood writing table, exceptionally well fitted with accessories.

The bride, who has been closely connected with several local philanthropic institutions and also lecturer to the newly formed Voluntary Aid Society, received several choice presents from the ladies connected with these institutions, while numerous presents have been received from the parties' personal friends.

Carstairs-Pettitt.
At noon at the Union Church to-day there was a fair number of persons present, when the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald celebrated the wedding of Mr. W. Carstairs, engineer on board the s.s. Maudslayi, to Miss Emily Pettitt, of Fulham Park, London. The bride has only recently arrived from England.

CHINESE IN EAST LONDON.

Visit of the Minister to Limehouse.

The Chinese Minister, His Excellency Sao Ko Alfred 32a, is taking a great interest just now in the well-being of the large population which constitutes the Chinese colony in Limehouse, many of whom are seriously affected, directly or indirectly, by the war. His Excellency therefore paid a visit to Limehouse on 20th ult., accompanied by Mr. James, a Chinese student prominently associated with the work of the Salvation Army in the district, and was conducted over a number of the dwellings and later addressed a meeting of about 300 Chinese at the Army Mission Hall in Pennyfields, West India Dock-road. A large proportion of the men are sailors, whose quarters are in the numerous lodging houses in the locality, while others are students and shopkeepers.

The Minister expressed himself highly pleased with what he had seen, and said he was about to form a committee with the object of giving assistance to seamen who had suffered from the effects of the war. He earnestly appealed to his fellow countrymen to live peacefully and strictly obey the laws of England.—London and Chinese Express.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REUTER FUNERAL.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.") London, Received April 22.

The funeral of Baron and Baroness de Reuter took place at Kingswood Churchyard, husband and wife being buried in one grave. Besides the family the attendance included representatives of the Press Association, the Haras and Petrograd Agencies, the Associated Press of America, and the Daily Mail. The chairman and members of Reuter's staff past and present were also there. There was a mass of wreaths from the Allies Agencies and Reuter's branches and correspondents all over the world.

Among the messages of condolence received was one from Mr. K. Komori, the Japanese Commissioner of Finance.

THE SWEDISH GENDARMERY.

A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

London, Received April 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joseph King asked what was being done to replace the Swedish gendarmery officers withdrawn from Persia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that the whole organisation of the gendarmery had been thrown into confusion, owing to the persistent failure of Persian Government to provide regular payment for the force. In the present circumstances, His Majesty's Government was not prepared to provide funds as it had done previously. At present there were no Swedish Army officers, active or reserve, serving in Persia. There were Swedes serving as private individuals, who might, however, shortly return to Sweden. The possibility of a reorganisation of the force was engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government.

FOOTBALL.

Empress of Russia v. The Fleet.

Yesterday evening a match was played between the team of H.M.S. "Empress of Russia" and the Fleet eleven.

The teams lined up as follows: "Empress of Russia," Crombie goal; G. Lea and E. Lea backs; Frith Paton and Roberts half backs; S. Hyndman, Newman, Capt. Baker, P. Hyndman and Wilson, forwards.

The Fleet:—Dunbar, goal; Cane and Bennett, backs; Jenkins, Holmes and Woods, Half backs; Hughes, Cromer, Goolley, Capt. R. Whittham and Scott, forward.

Shortly after the kick-off the Fleet secured a corner kick. The "Russians" cleared, and the forwards, combining well, ran the ball right up the field. After some clever passing Baker scored the first goal for the "Russians." They, again attacking, nearly scored, a shot of S. Hyndman's being smartly saved by Dunbar. The Fleet forwards then made a concerted dash down the field, resulting in a very good shot by Goolley, the ball only just clearing the crossbar.

At half time the score stood at 1-0 in Empress of Russia's favour.

Early in the second half, the "Russians" again attacked the enemy's goal successfully, Baker again netting the ball after some clever passing and work by the half backs. A few minutes before time, Baker again distinguished himself by scoring the final goal, after which the Fleet made a good attack on their opponent's goal. Several times throughout the match the Empress of Russia's team showed good play but Crombie defended his goal well, while both Baker and S. Hyndman rendered yeoman service, their brilliant play being the chief feature of the game. On the Fleet side the good play of Goolley and Rowbotham, forwards, and Holmes centre half, was conspicuous.

The final score was 3-0.

BOY SCOUTS PARADE.

Commemorating St. George's Day.

An interesting Boy Scouts Parade took place at the College Square, yesterday afternoon, the following troops participating:—Senior Troop under Scoutmaster Edwards, Junior Troop, under Assistant Scoutmaster Brage, Kowloon Troop, under Scoutmaster O'Farrell, The Peak Wolf Cub under Honorary Scoutmaster Roylance, and The Wolf Cubs under Scoutmistress Mrs. Ryner. Among the officials present were, Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G. (Commissioner), Captain Kennedy (Chief Scout), Captain Stewart H.K.V.C., Major McDonald H.K.V.C., and many others interested in the movement.

Commodore Anstruther addressed the troops, expressed himself as highly pleased at their smartness, and spoke a few words to them about St. George in honour of whose day the Parade was held. He said that St. George was not only the patron Saint of England, but of the whole of the British Empire. He pointed out that they, as Scouts, must fight evil. Scoutmaster Edwards then read the report of the Scouts' Football Medal Competition, and the following Scouts were presented with a silver medal each, Scout I. Alaskia, (Junior Troop) E. Noronha, (Senior Troop) J. Prouchandy and A. Rumbahn of the Junior Troop. The Commodore again addressing the troops said that he was proud to state that "Patrol Leader F. Prouchandy of the Junior Troop, who was parading at the moment, will soon be leaving them, as he has been called upon as a French subject, to join the Colours, and would leave for the recruiting office at Saigon, on Saturday week."

The Commodore said that he felt sure that the Troops should be proud of Patrol Leader, F. Prouchandy, he then shook hands with the Scout, and on behalf of the Troops, bid him adieu, and wished him good luck. The parade was then brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and Captain Kennedy (Chief Scout) calling for three cheers for Commodore Anstruther and the officers present, and these were given by the boys of the Troops.

A picture was afterwards exhibited to the boys by Scoutmaster Edwards. It was a beautiful oil painting of the boy scouts camping, with the names of the Hongkong Patrols inscribed on the frame and Scoutmaster Edwards informed them that it was to be sent to Major Bowen, their Chief Scout, who left here some weeks ago, in token of the Hongkong Scouts' appreciation of the work rendered by him while in the Colony.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total to 23rd inst.	Daily average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6125	266.30

Army Before Police.
The President has instructed the Secretary of State to the effect that in order to encourage local administration, hereafter to administrative despatches from the provinces containing the best reports of results accomplished will be published in the Government Gazette for the information of officials and the public.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS

to give you

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

ENEMY TRADING.

Dutchman Accused of Illegal Intrigues.

At the Guildhall, last month, Johannes Antonis Verhoef, 43, a Dutch subject, described as a journalist and publisher, staying at the Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row, was again brought up to answer charges of proposing to Oswald Warburg, the managing director of Messrs. Schultze and Co., Ltd., to trade with the enemy. The prosecution, which is at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, alleges that the defendant approached Mr. Warburg with a view to purchasing a quantity of cambrio. Discovering that he was representing a Munich firm, Messrs. Schultze communicated with the police. Defendant had stated that he had called on business firms in Berlin, Cologne, Breslau, and arranged to call on London firms for the purpose of supplying goods and of obtaining information.

Mr. George Francke, a produce merchant, of Fenchurch-street, spoke of the accused's offer to trade with him.

Mr. Oswald Warburg, in the course of his evidence, said that when the defendant called on him, he suggested that the goods were for Heinrich Cohen, of Munich. Verhoef answered: "I have recently been in Germany and the general impression is that every Englishman had his price and that any English firms would supply goods for cash." He added that the Germans were very much afraid of losing their customers abroad.

After some other evidence, the prisoner was committed for trial.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Grateques—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Grateques—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Monday, April 26.
The Grateques—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Annual General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce—4 p.m.
Friday, April 30.
The China Borneo Co., Ltd. annual meeting of shareholders—noon.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

The share certificates Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 shares respectively, numbered 12739/1748 and 35858/35882 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of George Andrew Hastings and John Barham Carls, solicitors, Liverpool, and Birmingham, having been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates be produced at the office of the Company Queen's Buildings, Victoria Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twelfth Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at Noon, on Friday, the 30th April, 1915 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th April to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARBY, General Manager.

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the interest instalment for the month of April amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans, Inspectorate General of Customs.

Peking, 14th April, 1915.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The thirty-fourth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be at the Office of the undersigned held on Monday, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 10th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A final Dividend of Twenty Dollars and a Bonus of Five Dollars per Share for the year 1913 and an Interim Dividend of Thirty Dollars per Share for the year 1914 will be payable on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Private lessons given by experienced English Lady Teacher, speaking French and Japanese. Apply to "INSTRUCTION" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

SMART AND COMFORTABLE

SLEEPING SUITS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

SKILFULLY CUT AND CAREFULLY MADE IN EVERY DETAIL.

See Window at

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NEW STOCK OF

SMART VOILES ZEPHYRS

AND

DRESS LINENS

FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

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Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

(As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.)

COLUMBIA

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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

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Royal Blend Whisky

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"Fit for a Prince"



Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

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THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA:
32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining rates and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	10th June.	25th June.
CHANGSHA		

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Santhia," tons 5,192, Capt. Robertson, will be de-
patched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 27th April.The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be de-
patched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 14th May.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 23, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 24th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 25th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 12 noon Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,066

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m.,
and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 (THURS, 13th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Suez	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Awa Maru Capt. Hori	T. 12,500 (TUES, 4th May, at 4 p.m.) T. 12,500 (TUES, 13th May, at 4 p.m.)
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 (MON, 17th May at 11 a.m.) T. 13,500 (TUES, 15th June at 4 p.m.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	T. 12,000 (SATUR, 1st May.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Kurosumi	T. 5,000 (MONDAY, 12th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Hiko	T. 12,500 (SATURDAY, 1st May.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,600 (SATUR, 15th May at 10 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Miyasaki Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 13th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi "	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Karo "	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa "	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki "	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NEWCHOW	Foochow	25th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	27th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shaoxing	28th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	29th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	4th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chishu," "Taming,"
and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."SHANGHAI LINE—The Twin Screw steamers, "Anhui"
and "Chonan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining-Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 24th April 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tikembang-JAVA	18th April	JAVA	...
Tikembang-JAPAN	23rd April	SHAI	1st half May
Tikembang-JAVA	28th April	SHAI	1st half May
Tikembang-JAPAN	1st half May	...	...
Tikembang-JAVA	2nd half May	...	...

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building. 15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£80.	" £26.10.
" " San Francisco	£45.	" £38.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO
SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE
BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots. Wednesday, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		15th May at 10 a.m.
Aldenhams	28th April	28th May
St. Albans	14th May	27th June
Empire	24th June	17th July

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers,
Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES, 27th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI, 30th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN, 25th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED, 28th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

War Service Badges.
Thanks to the assistance of Mr.
Oathart Watson, M.P., of their
Parliamentary Committee, the
Imperial Merchant Service Guild
have been instrumental in the
Admiralty deciding upon grant-
ing "War Service Badges" to
Captains, officers and men of our
merchant transports. The Guild
have urged the extension of this
principle to all merchant ships
in consideration of the work they
are doing under circumstances of
considerably enhanced personal
risk. On Monday evening last
Captain Basil E. Peto, M.P.,
Chairman of the Parliamentary
Committee of the Guild, advanced
the suggestion in the House of
Commons when Dr. T. J. Macna-
mara stated in reply that the
proposal involved a very consid-
erable extension of the present
scope of the scheme for distribut-
ing War Badges. He promised,
however, to take an opportunity
of discussing it with the Presi-
dent of the Board of Trade, but
beyond that he stated he was
afraid he could give no under-
taking. Supplementing Captain
Peto's suggestion the Guild have
now addressed special appeals
both to the Admiralty and to the
President of the Board of Trade.
From the latter the Guild have
received an acknowledgement to
the effect that the matter is
receiving his attention.

s.s. Arcadia Sold.
The P. & O. steamship Arcadia,
6,858 tons, which during recent
years has been employed on the
company's Bombay-Shanghai line
has been disposed of to buyers in
Bombay. She was the last of four
vessels built or projected by the
company in 1887, the Jubilee
year of the reign of Queen Vic-
toria. These vessels were, in their
day, prime favorites in the Aus-
tralian service, and were known
to travellers as "the Jubileeships."

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. T. D. L. from reserve, has
gone second officer, Hainyu.Mr. E. W. Lowson, second
officer, Hainyu, has gone chief
officer, same ship.Mr. C. Smith, chief officer,
Hainyu, is on leave.Mr. L. B. Austin, second officer,
Wosang, is on leave.Mr. H. P. Jensen has been ap-
pointed second officer, Wosang.Mr. F. Sanderson has been ap-
pointed second officer, Lianshing.Mr. J. H. Carter, second officer,
Lianshing, has gone acting chief
officer, same ship.Mr. A. A. L. Burton, chief
officer, Lianshing, is on leave.Mr. E. P. B. Kidby, second
officer, from reserve, has gone
acting chief officer, Ngankin.Mr. G. E. Peet, chief officer,
Ngankin, is on leave.Mr. J. M. Sandlo, from reserve,
has gone second officer, Szechuen.Mr. N. Crosby, second officer,
Szechuen, is on leave.Mr. A. J. Scott, chief officer,
Wosang, has gone acting master,
Szechuen.Captain Barkus, Szechuen, is
on leave.Mr. J. G. Campbell, supernu-
merary third engineer, Hain Peking,
is on leave.Mr. J. McDonald, chief officer,
Shengkang, has gone chief officer,
Wosang.Mr. R. F. Mitchell, chief officer,
Sangkang, has gone chief officer,
Singan.—Shipping and Engineering.First Steamer to Reach
Tatungkow.The first steamer to reach Ta-
tungkow, at the mouth of the
Yalu, was the Japanese steamer
Harada Maru which arrived there
on March 28. She was followed
by five others each bringing 800
to 1,000 coolies but no ship could
proceed to Santalanton until
April 10 owing to drift ice in the
river. A sudden freshet at Antung
on April 2 caused the ice
above to break up and this was
forced down on the solid ice below
causing it to pack to a consider-
able height. On April 5 a
channel was forced and the ice
commenced gradually to clear,
but up to the 7th no boats had
ventured to put out at Antung.
Exchange.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Apr. at 3 p.m.
YAMAM, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 25th Apr. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 29th Apr. at 10 a.m.
BANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri., 30th Apr. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 1st May at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uaukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

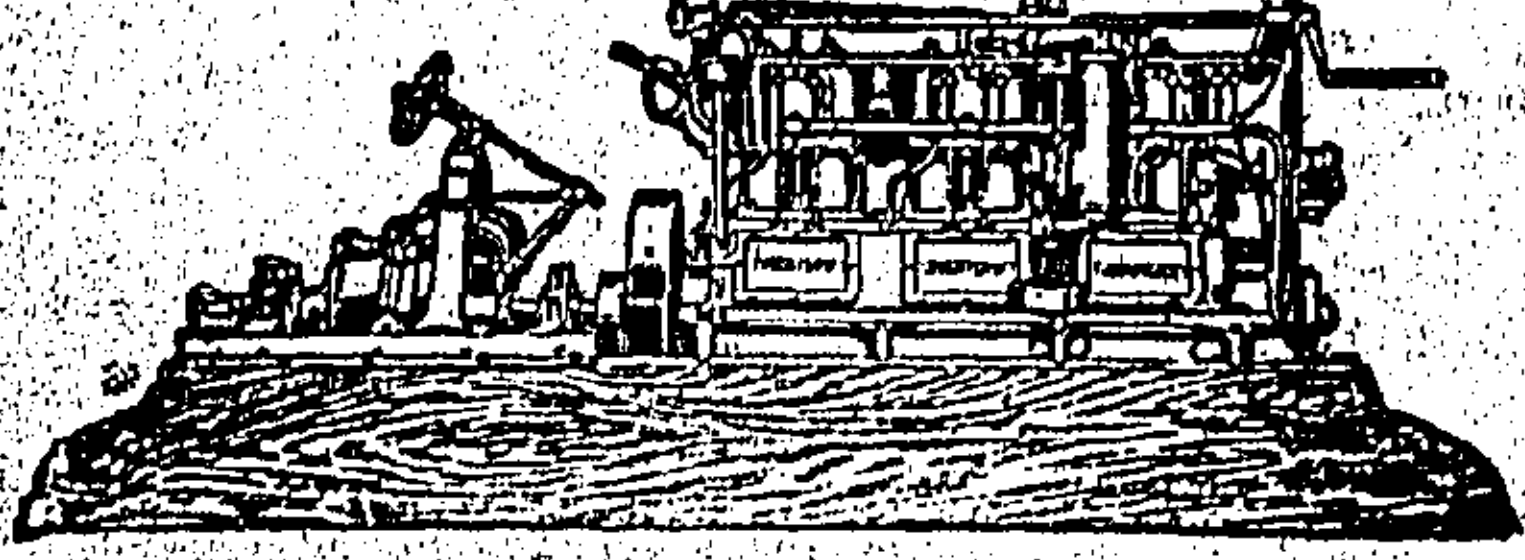
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'lon, via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Noro	P. & O.	24, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	2, May
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	Monteagle	C. F. R.	1, May
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Via B.C. & S'hai via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
New York via Suez	Inverio	B. L. L.	14, May
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

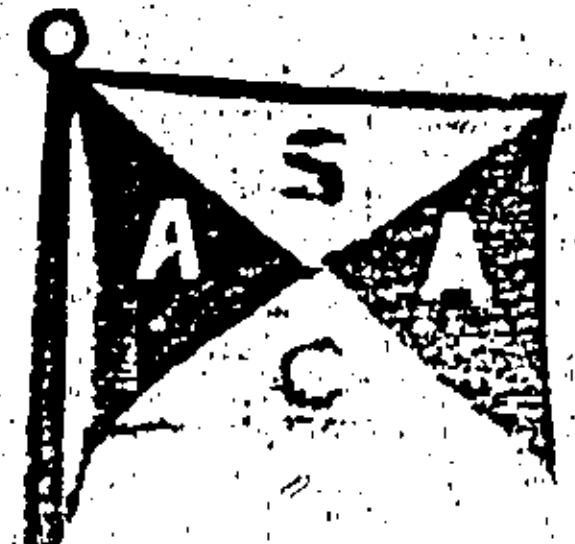
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5, May
Australian Ports	Eastern	G. L. Co.	15, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Itachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, May

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	25, Apr.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham.	Nio M.	O. S. K.	26, Apr.
Penang & Colombo	Santhia	D. S. Co.	27, Apr.
S'pore, P'ang, R'oon & Calcutta	Esang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai	Amazona	M. M.	3, May
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama			
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tiipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiikarom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjikilap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikimook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 4th May.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

4,789 tons, Captain A. Wallace, will be despatched as above on Saturday, 5th May.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. OHIO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Port and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L.C.B. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 3rd May.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 15th April.

The S.L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 17th May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok on the 19th May.

The S.L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Fookshing, Br. s.s. 1,403, Hay, 15th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Senja Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,334, S. Hira, 17th inst.—Kobe, 12th inst., Flour & Oil—M. E. K.	
Chongshing, Br. s.s. 1,418, O. J. Mattick, 19th inst.—Kobe, 11th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 19th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst.—General—J. M. & Co.	
Fengshing, Br. s.s. 1,735, A. Harris, 19th inst.—18th inst., Ballast—B. & S.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,931, 19th inst.—20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,634, Alcock, 21st inst.—Sandaan, 14th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Panama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,963, J. Kanoo, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.	
Fookshing, Br. s.s. 1,228, Owen, 20th inst.—Bangkok, 13th inst., Rice—B. & S.	
Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st inst.—Sydney, 23rd ult., Gen. B. & S.	
Yel Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,783, Itami, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—M. E. K.	
Devayongse, Br. s.s. 1,147, C. W. Shearer, 21st inst.—Saigon, 17th inst., Rice—Chinese.	
Esang, Br. s.s. 1,129, N. P. Baker, 21st inst.—22nd inst., 15th inst., Coal—J. M. & Co.	
Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,352, E. Matsui, 21st inst.—Kobe, 18th inst., Coal—D. & Co.	
Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,550, Yanagi, 21st inst.—Moji, 14th inst., Coal—O. S. K.	
Tongshing, Chinese s.s. 885, M. Honda, 21st inst.—Kobe, 13th inst., General—Chinese.	
Zafiro, Am. s.s. 1,408, N. T. Ventorial, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 18th inst., General—Order.	
Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,953, F. L. Davidson, 22nd inst.—Vancouver, General—C. F. R.	
Ume Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,636, S. Kakayama, 22nd inst.—Moji, 14th inst., Coal—M. E. K.	
Oasis, Br. s.s. 5,810, Lyett, 23rd inst.—Vancouver—Gen.—B. & S.	
Kanru, Br. s.s. 1,143, Monkman, 23rd inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hudson Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,141, 22nd inst.—Moji, 15th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Tataru, Br. s.s. 3,987, Reed, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—O. S. K.	
Haimun, Br. s.s. 611, Stewart, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,354, Penfather, 23rd inst.—Manila, 20th inst., General—B. & S.	
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, Eady, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Kalomo, Br. s.s. 3,209, F. P. Sautley, 23rd inst.—Manila, 20th inst., General—S. T. & Co.	
Mongolia, Am. s.s. 3,750, Emery, 23rd inst.—Nagasaki, 10th inst., Gen.—F. M. S. Co.	

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP MONTEAGLE WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK. THE Steamship

"KALOMO"

Captain F. P. Swinney, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship.

"KUMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th inst. at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 25th instant, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be held on 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 2nd May, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents. Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 9. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkin.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY TIDING	DEPTH OF TIDE	STRENGTH	REMARKS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	16' 6" top, 12' 6" bottom	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	120	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	120	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
WAI-KO-KU-SUI						
Compassion Dock	100	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
ABERDEEN						
Harbour Dock	120	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	
General Dock	120	14'	10'	1' 6"	100 tons	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

ROCKEFELLER AND CARNEGIE.

THEIR LABOUR CREEDS TOLD.

Oil and Iron Kings' Evidence at Industrial Inquiry

Mr. Rockefeller:

I believe the best way to help the labouring man is to give him good wages rather than have him become the object of charity.

I would be only too happy to surrender my holdings, in whole or in part, if the workers could come into the boards of directors and get the profits. I would be happy to think that the labourers were my partners.

Mr. Carnegie:

My business is to do all the good in the world that I can. Labour and capital will come day rank as one.

I always liked my men and my men like me. They called me "Andy." When they call you Andy instead of Andrew, or Mr. Carnegie, you know the boys are your friends.

Such were the statements of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Mr. Andrew Carnegie in the course of evidence given at an industrial inquiry in February at New York. The following reports are from the Philadelphia Public Ledger and the North American:

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Andrew Carnegie were called as witnesses before the United States commission on industrial relations this afternoon, to meet the charge that their philanthropic foundations may become a menace to human liberty and the democratic form of government. Both denied this.

Contrast of Types.

Mr. Carnegie, the elder of the two men who was 79 years old in November, was by far the most remarkable witness that has yet appeared before the commission. Sweeping the commission, as well as the audience off its feet by the sheer force of his contagious personality, he was allowed to tell his story in his own way, and had the room in roars of laughter without any effort being made to restrain him. With an appealing gesture of his arms, as if he wanted to include the whole world in his philosophy of benevolence, the Laird of Skibo beamed with delight as he told how his associates fondly called him "Andy," and how he wanted the poor and distressed to share in his happiness.

Sitting in the same chair a few minutes later, Mr. Rockefeller, four years Mr. Carnegie's junior, but looking much older, in colder and more studied phrase, with no display of emotion whatever, explained that his theory of life, likewise, was to accomplish all the good possible. Both men read carefully prepared statements as answers to questions the commission had submitted to them, and then they were allowed to amplify their views through questions put to them by Chairman Walsh.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared very feeble and leaned heavily on the arm of a sergeant at arms as he approached the witness chair. Though younger, he made a striking contrast to Mr. Carnegie. He wore a gray suit. He is much taller than Mr. Carnegie and appeared in contrast extremely serious. He said he was retired from business, and gave his legal address at 4 West 54th street. His voice was weak as he replied to questions. The roomful of

hearers stretched their necks and strained their ears to hear every word.

Rockefeller for Profit Sharing. Perhaps the most remarkable testimony came from Rockefeller when he was questioned as to his attitude toward labour. The Standard Oil king declared the best way to help the labouring man would be to give him better wages rather than charity, and added:

"I would be happy to surrender my holdings, in whole or in part, if the workers could come into the boards of directors and get the profits. I would be very happy to think that the labourers were my partners."

"Did it ever occur to you that your foundations might become a menace to our democratic government?" asked Chairman Walsh. Mr. Rockefeller said he had no fear of that.

"Do you think that there is any tendency on the part of educational institutions which you have benefited to modify their courses of instruction on that account?" "I have had no occasion for anxiety in that respect."

"What means are there to prevent such results?" "I think I have relied upon the people, who are to watch constantly what use they are making of this fund. The legislature has the power to prevent any misuse of the fund. It cannot be more interested in doing that than I am."

Rockefeller Speaks Clearly. Mr. Rockefeller was assisted to the witness stand when he appeared and demanded to be heard. His voice was clear when he began to read the statement he had prepared.

"The sole motive underlying the various foundations which I have established has been the desire to devote a portion of my fortune to the service of my fellow-men," he read. "The principles have been fully set forth in the two chapters from my book, 'Random Reminiscences,' which have already been made a part of the record of your commission."

Mr. Rockefeller's statement appeared in question and answer form. Answering a question as to his purposes and plans with respect to the expenditure of \$2,000,000 annually, reserved for his personal use by the Rockefeller Foundation, the answer was read as follows:

"The Rockefeller Foundation was a development into impersonal form of my own personal plans of giving, followed for many years. While I desire to have the directors of the foundation free to use the funds as they might see fit, in making my last gift I reserved the right to designate during my lifetime the specific objects to which \$2,000,000 of the income should be given annually, my purpose being in this way to provide for the various philanthropies, more or less personal to myself and related to the places of my residence, to which I have been a contributor in the past."

Confidence in Democracy. "I regard the right to amend or rescind the respective charters of the several foundations which inhere in the legislative bodies which granted them as an entirely sufficient guarantee against serious abuse of the funds," he said. "Furthermore, I have such confidence in democracy that I believe it can better be left to the people and their representatives to remedy evils when there is some tangible reason for believing they are impending, rather than to

restrict the power for service in anticipation of purely hypothetical danger."

Regarding the responsibility of stockholders and directors for labour conditions, he said:

"I think the stockholders are responsible for the choice of the best men as directors. The directors are ultimately responsible for the general conduct of the business, and in discharging that responsibility it is their duty to select the best men to actually administer it."

"These administrative officers must have discretion and power commensurate with their responsibility. A large stockholder ordinarily would have more influence with a board of directors than a smaller one and consequently would have a greater responsibility for the selection of directors who see to it that the administrative officers maintained proper working conditions for their employees."

Faith in American People.

Aside from the letter of gift transferring \$100,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Rockefeller knew of no other deed to the money. He said he "had never worried" about the money reverting to himself or his heirs after his death in case the legislature should revoke the charter.

"And I have great faith in the American people," he said. "In the people lies our protection."

Concerning his personal staff, he said: "I have always tried to select clean young men with ambition to make their way up in the world. From these young men I shall select the future heads of the business."

Mr. Rockefeller said he saw Starr J. Murphy, of his personal staff, about once a year. He had met Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, twice. He didn't know how many times a year he used to see Mr. Gates, who attended to all his personal business.

Mr. Rockefeller testified that he had never attended a meeting of the directors of the Rockefeller Foundation. He sometimes communicated with the directors through his son. He thought he had no more rights in the board than any of the other directors.

Reverting to the meeting with Mr. King, at Tarrytown, Mr. Rockefeller said that he did not recall that the labour troubles in Colorado were discussed. He did not think they were.

Regarding the responsibility of stockholders and directors for labour conditions he said:

Director's Responsibility. "I think the stockholders are responsible for the choice of the best men as directors. The directors are ultimately responsible for the general conduct of the business, and in discharging that responsibility it is their duty to select the best men to actually administer it. These administrative officers must have discretion and power commensurate with their responsibility."

A large stockholder ordinarily would have more influence with a board of directors than a smaller one and consequently it would have a greater responsibility for the selection of directors who see to it that the administrative officers maintained proper working conditions for their employees.

Would Share Profits.

"I believe the best way to help the labouring man," Mr. Rockefeller said, "is to give him good wages rather than have him become the object of charity."

"I would be only too happy," the witness said in answer to a question, "to surrender my holdings in whole or in part if the workers could come into the boards of directors and get the profits. I would be very happy to think that the labourers were my partners."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had thought of many plans by which stock and ownership could be transferred to the workers.

As for Colorado, he said, he did not go into the question of grievances or "other details." He had not seen a list of the grievances which the miners addressed to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, nor had he even been advised of any of the claims of employees in the industries in which he was interested. They were beyond him, he said.

"He favoured organisation of men," he said, "as I would never deny to any man the things I felt at liberty to do myself."

Chairman Walsh read to the witness the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. before a congressional committee, in which he declared that the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company should be kept open and that the company would stand by the executive officers.

"I believe," said Mr. Rockefeller, "that the employer should always stand by his faithful employees."

Mr. Rockefeller was then permanently excused. As he left the stand, he said, "I thank you, gentlemen."

Carnegie Enjoys Himself.

It was a glorious day for Mr. Carnegie; he chuckled his way through a carefully prepared statement of his views and then sat down to answer questions. Every rule that Chairman Walsh had made and enforced for the proper conduct of the hearing went by the boards within two minutes after Mr. Carnegie took the stand.

He began by saying that his business was "to do as much good in the world as I can," and he left with the word that he hadn't "spent a more agreeable afternoon, I don't know when."

Keeps Audience Roaring.

"Do you not believe," Mr. Carnegie—began Chairman Walsh, after Carnegie.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," interrupted Mr. Carnegie, "you say 'do you not believe' that implies you believe and that you want me to agree. I don't like that. Please be kind enough to say, 'do you believe?'"

The audience roared and Mr. Walsh said he would try to remember. An outbreak came when Mr. Carnegie said that he got along all right with his workmen. He referred to McLuckie, the Homestead burgess who said, "That was damned white of Andy."

"We had no trouble in keeping order until you came, Mr. Carnegie," said Chairman Walsh, when he could make himself heard.

"I'm glad of that," replied the iron master extending his arms and turning toward the crowd. "What an audience! See how many ladies there are here. That's one of the greatest triumphs of my life."

Here the laughter and applause became a tumult and Mr. Carnegie said he would like to say something about the subject of women.

"I took a trip around the World once. I left the boys at home to do the work while I went out and played. One day in China I was sitting with the mandarins (you know the mandarins) and one of them said to me, 'The greatest work of your Christ is the elevation of women' and that is the greatest work of Christ."

A hush fell upon the audience, there was a moment of awed silence as Mr. Carnegie looked very solemnly into the faces of those who heard him.

After Mr. Carnegie had settled himself in the witness chair and prepared to read his formal statement, he was asked what his business was.

"My business," he replied, "is to do all the good in the world that I can."

His statement was, in part, as follows: "I never bought or sold shares on the exchange; all my earnings were from manufacturing. If it were necessary for me to return

to that calling I should not consider the problem of labour as at all difficult. On the contrary, I enjoyed conferences with our men. We had one rule, come what may, we would never think of running our works with new men. Able, sober, well-behaved workmen, such as ours were, are not to be picked up on the streets, and we wished no others. We were very particular in regard to drinking. First offence, men were excluded thirty days; second offence, sixty days; third offence, we parted company."

Mr. Carnegie said that he had had only "one serious disaster with labour." This was at the time of the riot at Homestead, Pa. Mr. Carnegie was abroad at the time, and when he heard of it wanted to return home, but his partners requested him not to do so.

"Some of the men at the works," Mr. Carnegie said, "cabled me: 'Kind master, tell us what you want us to do and we will do it for you.'"

Wages were advanced 30 per cent, Mr. Carnegie said, after that incident.

Labour and capital," he said, "will come day rank as one."

Only once, Mr. Carnegie said, had he had experience with a determined effort to commit wrong on the part of labour. This was when men at the Edgar Thompson blast furnaces sent in a written demand for an immediate advance in wages with the alternative of leaving the furnaces unworked. Mr. Carnegie said that he left New York immediately upon receiving a telegram to this effect and reached the works the next morning.

He talked with the leaders of the men, he said, all of them admitting that they had contracted to work at certain wages. "You have signed that treaty," Mr. Carnegie said he told the leader of the men, "and you can break it, but the grass will grow over these works before we will have such men in our employ. It will be heralded through the world as a disgrace of labour. You have your answer; go."

There was no strike. That is the best service I ever rendered to American labour.

"We began manufacturing with a capital of \$7500; my share I borrowed from a bank in Pittsburgh," said the witness, describing his start as an iron master.

Mr. Carnegie referred to an article which he published in 1888 in which he expressed the opinion that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced." In this article Mr. Carnegie wrote that the day was not far distant when the man who died leaving behind him millions of available wealth which were free for him to administer during his life would pass away "unwept, unhonoured and unregretted, no matter to what use he might leave his fortune."

"Such," in my opinion," Mr. Carnegie said, "is the true gospel concerning wealth, obedience to which is destined, some day to solve the problem of the rich and the poor and to bring 'Peace on Earth, Among Men Goodwill.'"

Tells of His Pensioners. Since the Carnegie pension fund was founded by himself and the United States Steel Corporation, retired employees of the corporation have received in pension \$1,575,021, Mr. Carnegie testified. Last year the total disbursements from the fund amounted to \$511,967. There were 2521 beneficiaries.

"The hero fund which I was privileged to found," Mr. Carnegie continued, "has always interested me most deeply, perhaps because the idea came to me through personal experience. I could not rest until I had founded hero funds with a capital of \$11,790,000. The report of the annual meeting held at Pittsburgh on January 20 shows awards given to forty heroes and their wives and families, with a total of 127 awards since the fund began operations."

"The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, one of the greatest gifts I have made, has not been mentioned. It has cost so far \$24,000,000 and has more than 3,000 students, from forty-two states, 1,238 of whom are men from the industries, trying to improve their conditions." Last year, he said, the students earned \$291,589 in their spare time.

Another department, which Mr. Carnegie said he mentioned reluctantly and only because consideration had led him to believe it would be better to make no exception whatever, was described as follows: "After retiring from business I soon found that the widows of friends who passed away were sorely troubled how to secure the safety of funds left to them. I volunteered to accept the money of one widow, giving her my note for the amount and agreeing to pay 6 per cent a year. The relief she felt was so surprising that I continued doing this as other dear friends passed away, until the number of depositors has now reached 148, with a total of \$3,137,394 in deposits."

"I do not know of any service to widows which brings such relief. Of course the deposits and security are regularly examined by a representative of the state department of banking. Six per cent is a higher rate than banks would pay, but I feel quite justified in being liberal."

"I confess to being greatly surprised to learn within the last few days that I have no less than 481 pensioners upon my list receiving a total of \$214,954 a year. These pensions are continued to the widows. This fund has also been kept secret hitherto, but your call for a statement of all foundations seems to embrace this."

Has Given \$324,657,399 Away. "The complete statement up to the close of last year shows that total of our foundations and gifts amounts to \$324,657,399. The work still goes bravely on, thanks to the wise management of the able and willing trustees, and also of the employees, who often assure me that it is labour in which they delight. I am, indeed, a most fortunate man, and think myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my dear friends, to whom I owe so much."

Mr. Carnegie after he had finished reading his statement, was questioned by the commission.

"I never had such a good time in my life," he said, "as when I was talking to the workmen or their committee. I always liked my men and men liked me. They called me Andy. When they call you Andy instead of Andrew or Mr. Carnegie you know the boys are your friends."

The audience roared with laughter. "Pat loud laughter in there," Mr. Carnegie said, turning to the stenographer. "I am thoroughly enjoying myself," he added.

Now President Eliot, of Harvard, said, "Chairman Walsh remarked, 'he thought the grant of some of money to teachers was a good thing.'"

"Well," replied Mr. Carnegie, "he ought to know. He is one of my pensioners."

"Do you think there should be governmental control of these foundations?" Chairman Walsh asked.

"I don't think the United States government or the state legislature would do anything that would not be agreeable to me."

"Do you believe in publicity of the activities of these foundations?"

"That reminds me of the preacher who posted a notice that in his sermon he would try to answer the question, 'Why was Lazarus a beggar?' Now we had all supposed that question was settled long ago. The rea-

BRITISH DYES, LTD.

Sir William Ramsay, in a letter to the Times, says that British Dyes, Ltd., is foredoomed to certain failure for at least two reasons. "The first reason," he says, "is this: It is not under the management of chemists. Scientific chemists must form an important part of the directorate. Experience in the past shows this necessity. Second, 'No protection' from foreign competition will save the situation. The only measure is the total exclusion of German dyes. Even yet we are blind to methods of German commerce. German manufacturers, backed by the whole power of the German State (if at the end of the war there is a German State), will undersell our producers of dyestuffs, secure the whole market, and thus establish a monopoly. That has been their policy in the past; it will be their policy in the future. Let us be warned in time. There is ample chemical talent in this country, both scientific and technical. Every chemist is anxious to serve his country. What is needed is to call together a council of chemists, ask for their collaboration in investigation and for their advice. Also it should be announced that it is intended to exclude absolutely the importation of all German dyes, and capital will flow in."

Any other policy is shortsighted. The German chemical industry is worked as a huge trust, backed by the whole power of the German State. The French and the Russians are seriously considering this policy of exclusion; and if Britain still permits imports, this will be the dumping-ground of all Germany's chemical products, until competition being strangled, we shall have to pay exorbitantly for all manufactured articles imported.

Sir William Ramsay gives numerous instances of scientific chemists serving on the boards of some of the most important kindred companies.

son was he didn't advertise. I believe in advertising."

Morris Hillquit, Socialist leader, finished his testimony to-day. He said that the investigation by the Rockefeller Foundation into industrial relations, at the time the government was conducting its own investigation was "one of the most arrogant challenges ever issued by an individual against the government and the people."

The witness attacked John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for his lack of knowledge of labour conditions in Colorado, and advocated that the industrial relations commission should be established as a permanent body with increased powers "to investigate on the spot and publicly, all industrial disturbances," also that the powers of the foundations should be limited. They were now, he said, through endowments of educational institutions "making a bold assault upon the intellectual independence of this country."

Mr. Hillquit quoted John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as saying that "the best form of philanthropy is the investment of money in building up a productive industry."

"That characterises the spirit of modern capitalist benevolence admirably," said the witness. "It is not charity. It is investment. The witness termed the endowment of educational institutions by the foundations an 'insidious influence,' mentioning in particular the pension system of the Carnegie Foundation. He pointed also to the fact that Doctor Eliot, as president of Harvard, had received gifts for the university from Mr. Rockefeller."

Charles A. Lindbergh, representative in congress from Minnesota, testified. Mr. Lindbergh gave his opinion that there should be taken from banks "the exclusive privilege of controlling money and credit which they have by government authority."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

A BANKRUPTCY JUDGMENT.

The Registration of Receiving Orders.

This morning, sitting in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies K. C., delivered judgment in the matter of a summons in the case of *in re the Kwong Shing Lun Firm* for the vacation of the registration of a receiving order made in the above bankruptcy. It was alleged that when the receiving order was made it included some property belonging to a partner in the firm and it was said that since the date of the receiving order he had assigned certain of his property to another person, who now claimed the vacation of the registration of the receiving order as far as that property was concerned.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewins and Needham, appeared in support of the summons and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Smeaton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harton, opposed.

In the course of his judgment, his Lordship said that he had arrived at the conclusion that he had no jurisdiction to entertain this summons. The Receiving Order was registered against the property in the Land Office under Ordinance 1. of 1844 and there was nothing in that Ordinance which gave the Court power to order that it be vacated.

After considering the various authorities on the point, his Lordship said he had some doubt as to whether there was an inherent power in the court, sitting in bankruptcy, to reverse or modify any action of the Official Receiver as an officer of the court, before the order for adjudication was made, but he could discover no authority to justify it. The making of the receiving order vested no estate or interest in the Receiver, and it gave him no power of bringing or defending an action. The position was changed after the order for adjudication, and an appeal to the court by the bankrupt, creditor, or any person aggrieved. Against any action of the trustee is expressly provided for by section 69 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1891, and the court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of and make such order as it may think just.

The act complained of here was done before the adjudication order was made and this section had therefore no application. His Lordship dismissed the summons with costs and certified for counsel, an argument as to the treatment of costs being allowed to stand over.

RESERVE ORDERS.

H. K. V. R. Orders No. 31, issued to-day, by Major Wakeman Commanding H. K. V. R. state:

A Half days Field Firing Exercise will be carried out tomorrow. Attendance at this parade will be optional. Members on duty with the main guard must not attend. Fall in on the Cricket ground at 8.30 a.m. in marching order with haversacks and water bottles and wearing Topoes. Officers will be detailed for attendance.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:

Leave: Pte. A. C. Davison is granted leave of absence from 1. 5.15 to 7. 6. 15.

Parades: Parades for Monday, 28th instant, 5.30 p.m. Officers and N. C. O.s. Of Nov. 1 and 2 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 p.m. in instruction at Headquarters.

Detail: On duty H. K. V. R.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
BOXING.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Referring to your column in last night's issue under the heading of boxing, I notice that I am apparently getting mixed up with the Naval Brigade in this little argument regarding Hughie Costello, so I really think I had better withdraw before I get bombarded. But before I do so, I would like to draw Mr. Marriott's attention to the following, taken from your evening contemporary of 19th instant. "Old Sport" says that he particularly mentioned Hughie Costello (meaning Marriott) who was the man of the moment, and so boomed up last year, and who is believed to be making a visit to the Colony shortly. Marriott also mentions Hughie Costello in your paper but I notice to my satisfaction that I have at last enlightened him on the subject, but I don't think it is quite fair that he should change his name now. Oh, Kid! Be a man, and stick to the original statement that was made by you and also forward something to the Cigarette Fund, even if it is only the \$50. that I consider you have lost. In final conclusion I would like to state "Bis dat qui cito dat."—Yours etc.

MULTUM IN PARVO.
Hongkong, April 24, 1915.

Sir,—With reference to "Disgusted's" letter in your last night's issue, my challenge has already been accepted, and the fight is being arranged.

If I win, lose or draw, I will only be too pleased to meet Mr. Disgusted's men—Yours etc.
DISGUSTED KID MARRIOTT.
(The Ex. Bantam and Featherweight Champion of the Orient).
H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.
April, 24th 1915.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Return of the Grotesques.

The Grotesques made so favourable an impression when they were here a short time back that they were naturally accorded a very hearty welcome last night on their re-appearance. The numbers which proved to be Hongkong's favourites on the company's former visit were repeated, and new ones were added. The sketch "The Village Concert" provoked the same mirth as before and called up big rounds of applause, all the performers playing to perfection. In the other section of the programme, Miss Lillian Gwynne got immense encores for her beautiful renderings of "My Beautiful Lady" and "I hear you calling me," as did Mr. Arthur Argent for his "A Jolly old Cavalier" and "The Windmill." It was quite a treat to hear these two artists again, both of whom were in splendid voices. Miss Irene Greville was as clever and amusing as ever, particularly in her child impersonations and Miss Phoebe Hodgson was also heard to good effect, especially in "Bon Jour Marie." Mr. Ewart Scott was again very funny as "Archibald" while Mr. Hugh Bayly had no room to swell at the amount of applause created by his "Ragtime Gollywog Man" and "Mr. Jollyboy."

To-night a fresh programme will be put on.

Thief Punished.
For stealing house fittings valued \$8 from Wanchai, a Chinaman was sentenced to three months imprisonment and four hours' stocks, at the Police Court, this morning.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN AGREE AS TO COPPER CONTROL.

A SUGGESTION TO SINK AN ENEMY SHIP FOR EVERY ALLIED SHIP SUBMARINED.

German High Seas Fleet reported in the North Sea.

ANOTHER TRAWLER SMOGGED BY THE ENEMY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LIVELY ENGAGEMENTS.

Germans Use Asphyxiating Bombs.

April 23, 4.40 p.m.
A Paris communique says that there were lively engagements at the bend of the Yser and North of Dixmude, where the Belgians repulsed the Germans inflicting heavy losses.

The Germans to the northward of Ypres are employing a large quantity of asphyxiating bombs the effect of which is felt two kilometres away. They succeeded in forcing us to retire in the direction of the Yser canal, but a vigorous counter-attack enabled us to regain our lost ground, making many prisoners.

We took a further 700 metres of trenches at Bois D'Ailly and a number of prisoners including officers.

Americans and the Future of Copper.

April 23, 4.55 p.m.
The Boston News Bureau says that negotiations with London resulted in an arrangement placing the entire output of the Amalgamated Copper Company, under British control. Other copper interests have made the same arrangement. The output of American copper mines will be sold in conjunction with the British Government which takes the surplus.

Perils and the Turks.

April 23, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Turkish offensive against Kermanshah continues. The Governor of Kermanshah sent small detachments to occupy the mountainous passes at Ekertu, but they retired before the advancing Turkish forces who seized the passes and pushed on to M'shidech, twenty-four miles from Kermanshah.

The Persian Government first ordered the Oosooks, who had retired to Hamadan, to return to Kermanshah, but with a view to avoiding useless bloodshed, the Governor of Kermanshah, likewise ordered them to retire.

The Persian Cabinet continues its pourparlers with the Turkish Ambassador, expressing the hope that the troops will be recalled. The newspapers at Teheran express regret at the attitude of Turkey, especially in view of the friendly assurances given, and the Turkish propaganda regarding the solidarity of the Moslem States.

The Germans Search for the British Fleet?

April 23, a.m. 8.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin communique states: Recently the German high seas fleet has been repeatedly cruising in the North Sea and has advanced into English waters without meeting the British fleet.

Another Trawler Torpedoed by the Germans.

April 23, 6.35 p.m.
The trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea; two of the crew were killed. Seven survivors were landed at Grimsby. The submarine fired on the rescuers.

British Naval Casualties.

April 23, 6.35 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. E. Asquith announces the total Naval casualties to: March 31 are—
Officers: 452 of which 332 were killed.
Men: 8141 of which 4981 were killed.

An Historic Event.

April 23, 6.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states: an historic event was created when the His Majesty the Tsar visited the city of Lvoff. He was greeted by large enthusiastic crowds who lined the decorated streets. In response to repeated acclamations the Tsar appeared on the balcony of the palace and thanked them for the warmth of their reception and called for cheers for an indivisible and powerful Russia.

It is noteworthy that he was ovated by the Jewish population of Galicia.

IMPORTANT QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

British Railway Concessions in China.

April 22, 6.35 p.m.
Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said the Japanese Government had been informed of the railway concessions already granted to Britishers, and would, no doubt, respect the rights already acquired. We had not received representations from British concessionaires. The action already taken was with a view to avoiding injury to the existing concessions by new ones granted to Japan.

A Suggestion to Confiscate Enemy Ships.

In reply to a suggestion that the Government should confiscate a German or Austrian ship for every Allied vessel submarine, Mr. Asquith said the Government had at present decided not to adopt the suggestion.

The Drink Question.

Mr. Lloyd George submits next week his proposals for controlling the facilities for obtaining drink.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

German Campaign of Lies Spreading.

April 22, 6.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that telegrams have been received from Ispahan stating that German agents from Turkey are vigorously pushing anti-Anglo-Russian propaganda and circulating fly-sheets containing the most false statements. The local authorities and the native gendarmes are apparently siding the movement.

More Casualties.

April 23, 5.45 a.m.
Killed: B. Brenan; H. W. Davies; G. O. Osborn; J. C. Tyler; A. O. Anderson. (Veterinaries).
Wounded: W. Bryans; R. Dawes; S. Gudgeon, (Manchester); F. Herbert; F. V. Leach; Second Lieutenant V. Llewellyn-Jones. (Suffolk); B. E. Mahon; Lieutenant C. Markham. (Northumberland); E. Newton; A. M. Smith. (Worcestershire); O. Torkington; H. Von Poellnitz, F. Whitfield and F. Whiting.
Germans Repulsed in Belgium.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 22.
Yesterday a new attack was repulsed at Zwartelen, in Belgium, where the enemy sustained a loss of 4,000 men, from April 17 onwards.

We carried north of Flirey, a new trench, bringing the gains previously secured up to 700 metres. In Woevre our aircraft bombarded the German general headquarters.

The French ministers at a meeting have definitely adopted a design for a war cross.

Italian Trans-Atlantic Steamers Requisitioned.

Petrograd's official communique states that the enemy's offensive has been particularly disastrous for them round Poland. The first batch of prisoners sent to the rear numbered 600 men.

We entered Maramoros Comitaz, cutting all communications between both armies of Galicia and Bukovina.

Italy has decided to stop the navigation of trans-Atlantic steamers; they are now being requisitioned by the Secretary for Naval Affairs.

THE CIGARETTE FUND.

Letters from the Front.

The following has been received from the secretary of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. Amount acknowledged to April 17th 1915.

No. 1 List continued:—
Mr. H. H. Gaudeman 10.00
Mr. J. Witchoff 10.00
Senr. Anonymous 1.00

Further contributions from V.R.O. List No. 3 continued:—
Mr. L. J. Blake collected from Box Phoenix Club 8.12

List No. 5 continued:—
Mr. W. A. D. monthly contribution 5.00
Mr. G. P. monthly contribution 5.00
Mr. G. B. B. monthly contribution 1.00

List No. 18 continued:—
collected by Miss Square
Mr. Eddie 5.00
Messrs. B. B. Y. I. O. U.
Buzza Fuzza M. H. A. S.
By Scouts "Box Patrol"
Private Clarke 7.00
Miss Jane 1.00
E. M. 60
An acting Gunner, A. Gunner, W. O. 1.50
Smaller sums 1.90

Amount expended 4,991.21
4328.87

Balance in hand 662.34
The subscribers to the fund will be pleased to hear that a further consignment has been ordered this week which makes the total sent to date 905,000 Cigarettes 2,580 lbs Plug Tobacco. The following are extracts from a few of the numerous letters and postcards received from the front and the trenches showing how the gifts from Hongkong are appreciated by the brave fellows who are fighting our battle.
From Private H. Power No.

8829, Transport 1st D.O.L.I., 14th Brigade, 5th Division, British Expeditionary Force.
March 20th 1915.

Dear Sir, It gives me great pleasure in thanking on behalf of our division, the kind friends although so far away, in sending such a kind gift of tobacco and cigarettes to us men who are doing their best out here. I think sir, that a smoke is what all of us look forward to when our tour of duty is finished and there are a few moments to spare and I assure you that we find a smoke quite refreshing.

From W. H. Rowley, 1st Battalion, 11th Brigade, 4th Division, B. E. Force.

14th March 1915.
Dear Sir,—Just a few lines to thank you all so much for the gift of cigarettes which I can assure you are very much appreciated by us, my comrades unite with me in sending to all concerned our best thanks.

From E. Hunt, Stretcher Bearer. On behalf of the stretcher bearers of the 1st Battalion 11th Brigade I thank the subscribers most heartily for the gift of cigarettes and tobacco which are much appreciated.

From A. Arnold.
Dear Sir, The pals here are very pleased with the cigarettes sent from the good friends in foreign parts and thank them for such a great interest in us. We thank you all for your great kindness.

From L. O. H. V. Smith 1st D.O.L.I.
17th March 1915.
Sir, On behalf of the men of B. Company D.O.L.I. of Cornwall Light Infantry, I thank the kind friends for the gift of cigarettes and which are much appreciated.

From J. Savage, Sgt. D. O. 2nd D.O.L.I.
Somewhere 24th March 1915.
Dear Mr. Syer, I now take the opportunity of writing you these few lines whilst I am at rest after being so lucky to return from the trenches from the but fight on the 15th. On behalf of the company I want to thank the subscribers for the most acceptable present of tobacco and cigarettes, they were well appreciated and were distributed amongst the company and we wish you all the very best luck and thank you for your goodness to us who are trying to do their duty for their King and country. Several of the men served with our Battalion at Hongkong and send their greetings.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
3rd Sunday after Easter, 25th April, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriat. Venite. Oursely. Psalms: of the 25th morning. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Pye. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 410, (394), 332. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Feriat. Psalms: of the 25th evening. Magnificat: Flinto (2nd evening). Nunc Dimittis: Tallis (2nd evening). Anthem: "Love not the world." Sullivan. Hymns: 137, 136, N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 73, 76, 80, 81, 86, 88, verses 89, 94, 97, 103, G.P. in unison. Hymns: 136, verses 1, 4, 6, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—
3rd Sunday after Easter Holy Communion at 8 a.m., and at Evening Service 25th April, 1915. Matins 11 a.m., Responses, Festal. Venite Barnaby 21st Day. Psalms: As set. Te Deum St. Jude. Benedictine Troutbeck Hymns 217-305-530 National Anthem. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns 567 (Tune 280 A & M.) Responses, Festal: Psalms As set. Magnificat, Foster VII Evening, Nunc Dimittis St. Mary XVII Evening. Hymns 593-174-224. Kyrie Valley Roberts. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—
Morning 11 a.m. Hymns, 12, 592, 230, Psalm 24, Evening 6 p.m. Hymns 17, 219, 3, 8, 22. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Morning Subject: The Superman and The Christ.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone, B. A. The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m., and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching: Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—
MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m., followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Otterly.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A ROBBER GANG.

Extradition Proceedings Pending.

It was reported to the police that fifty robbers attacked ten houses at Shek Kee and stole clothing and jewellery valued at \$300. Then one man was arrested in connection with the affair. It is stated that one of the villagers was killed and six were kidnapped. At the Police Court, this morning, Sergeant Brazil charged the man, but on the application of Mr. Bowley, for the prosecution, the charge was withdrawn pending extradition.

Mackintosh Stolen.
Professor Smith reports to the police that whilst his son was bathing in Telegraph Bay, yesterday, some person on the foreshore stole his mackintosh, valued at \$8.

Theft from a School.
Miss Skipton, of the Diocesan School, reports to the police that some person stole from this school two blankets valued \$10.

Gamblers Fined.
Ten Chinese were fined \$3 each, at the Police Court, this morning, for gambling. Clothing Stolen.
A woman residing at 84, Waterloo Road, reports that some person stole from her house, clothing valued \$12.

A WORLD-RENOVED ACTRESS.

Miss May Yohs in Hongkong.

Miss May Yohs, the noted American actress who recently returned to the London stage to find that her popularity was as great as ever, is staying in Hongkong. She arrived in the Colony last week but has since been confined to her room with a bad attack of dengue fever. She is on her way to the Philippines, but has decided to remain here for another week, during which she intends to give a nightly performance at the Victoria Theatre, starting from Tuesday the 27th.

Miss Yohs's life history has been well written by Mr. A. G. Hales, and the main facts of it are known to most of our readers. Many of them will recall the almost frantic popularity which she achieved at the Lyric Theatre in London years ago, when she played the leading part in "Little Christopher Columbus," in "Mademoiselle Nitouche," and in "Dandy Dick." In a *Telegraph* interview this morning she gave a very brief sketch of her remarkable career: the career of a plucky little woman who, though her success has been envied by thousands of actresses, has fought many a tough battle against ill luck.

She was but sixteen and a half when she first met the gentleman who was ultimately to be her husband; Lord Francis Hope.

"As a matter of fact I first saw him in the street," said Miss Yohs, "and we must have taken stock of each other for, when we met shortly afterwards at a luncheon party, each recognised the other. He was introduced to me as 'Mr. Hope' and it was not till I went to England and again met him that I knew who he was. Our was a secret marriage, and I don't know how the fact leaked out. We had been married three months when, one day, we saw the announcement on the posters of the evening papers in Regent Street."

"It was the late Clement Scott who gave Miss Yohs her first 'write-up.' He saw her in the 'Magic Opal' and recognising her marvellous ability and charm did not hesitate to point out that she was worth a much bigger part than had been given her. Later Ivan Olyall wrote 'Little Christopher Columbus' for her, and, soon after the piece was put on, she married Lord Francis. The play ran for fifteen months, and a constant visitor to the Lyric during that time was the late King, then Prince of Wales. Indeed the Prince once told Miss Yohs that 'Honey, My Honey,' (one of the songs which she will sing in Hongkong next week) was his favourite of all songs. A command performance of 'Dandy Dick' was given the night before the present King's marriage, and, on that occasion, the popular actress had the honour of being introduced to Queen Mary then Princess Mary of Teck.

Ultimate successes were 'The Belle of Cairo' and 'The Lady Slavey.' It was on the occasion of the production of the latter that Miss Yohs was presented with the celebrated £10,000 necklace by Captain Holford. During her stay in London she received no less than £100,000 worth of jewellery of all which she was ultimately relieved while staying in America. A serious of tours followed her residence in London and Miss Yohs has been twice round the world. It is not generally known that, at one time, she almost went in for cattle-farming in the Argentine. After living for some while in Japan she began to travel again, visiting Monte Carlo. After another American tour she found herself in Manila, where the public demanded a concert and where the world went mad over her. She came on to Hongkong, and many of our readers must remember her performance at the City Hall.

Two years ago the famous actress felt the call of London on her again. She went to England for the Derby and was immediately booked by the London Opera House for a season.

"And London took me back again," said Miss Yohs, with much feeling, "when I thought it had forgotten all about me. I went on, feeling as if the stage

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Fortnightly Report.

The fortnightly report issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, states *inter alia*—

Freight.

Rates to London.—A Shilling per Bill of Lading ton additional to the above rates is charged on cargo to London.

Cargo for Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.—Owing to difficulties in forwarding cargo to the above ports during the present hostilities, an extra charge of 7s. 6d. per ton will be made, until further notice, on all cargo shipped to Antwerp, Amsterdam or Rotterdam with transshipment, such charge to be refunded to shippers if the steamer proceeds direct to either of these ports respectively.

Cargo for Genoa and Naples.—Additional rates of freight for cargo shipped with transshipment 20s. plus 20 per cent.—24s. The direct rate remains as per tariff.

The rates to all ports cereals, viz.: Beans, Seeds, Ground and Pea nuts, are increased a further 20 per cent.

Flour Market Report.

American Market.—Market appears steady but with signs of strengthening in the future. It too early at present for definite crop reports.

Local Market.—Still only small enquiry and

Stocks are about 700,000 sacks quotations:—Patents \$4.00/5.00 per bag; Str right \$3.40 per bag. Cut Offs \$3.50 per bag. Second \$3.25/3.30 per bag.

Silk.

Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their silk report state:—Stock, 450 Bales.

Market.—Silk. The business in Raw Silk during the past fortnight has been principally confined to American Buyers, up to the opening of this month there was active buying and prices for Extra A 14/16, S. R. advanced, quite \$25 per picul. The stock of 6th Coccons existing has no doubt been almost all earmarked for execution of contracts for America. Some small contracts of New Silk are reported at cheap prices, but Dealers generally refuse to name prices unless at about \$30 to \$40 per picul above French Buyer's limits.

Opium.

Waste. It also very firmly held.

Bengal Market. Extreme quietness has continued to prevail and quotations are unchanged. Patna, New \$9.325.00, Old \$9.200.00, V. Old \$9.100.00. Benares, New, \$9.050.00, Old \$8.925.00, V. Old \$8.825.00. Malwa Market. No fresh business has transpired and quotations are unaltered as follows:—New to 3 years drug, \$9,300.00. Older, \$9,400.00.

was going to sink under me. For quite a minute there was absolute silence, and I thought I should have dropped. And then came such a burst of applause as fairly took my breath away. At the close of the performance everybody threw flowers, from the people in the boxes down to the little coterie-girls in the gallery. I value that night."

From England Miss Yohs proceeded to South Africa, really for her health, though she was ultimately persuaded to take a touring engagement. While there she married Captain Smuts, cousin of the South African Minister of the Interior. Miss Yohs was in Johannesburg during the riots of last year.

Of the up-to-date stage she has formed very definite opinions. "I have no use at all for ragtime and revues," and bunny-bugs she said. "And I believe they are on their last legs and will never recover. Ragtime is vulgar and idiotic; just a jig-gity-jig with neither sense nor pretentiousness in it. As for the revues—for a time, the more crazy the thing put on, the more mad people were about them; but that's all gone."

Miss Yohs is healthily conservative in all her views, has no time for the suffragists—and has a very hearty affection for Marie Lloyd, who is her special ohm of ohms, who is in the profession

all others in the profession

HOME FOOTBALL.

SHEFFIELD UNITED THE CUP FAVOURITES.

Progress of the League Battles.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, March 19.

There is the possibility of the remarkable happening in the English Cup competition. The last time a London club won the trophy, fifteen years ago, Tottenham Hotspur defeated Sheffield United in the final and now that Chelsea have survived their tie with Newcastle United, it is possible for them to oppose Sheffield United in the supreme test on April 24th. Mainly as the result of their smashing victory in the replayed tie with Oldham last Saturday the Yorkshire club, who were semi-finalists last season, are favourites for the Cup. Chelsea are a fine team, as they showed in winning the replay at Newcastle, but whilst it is expected that they will beat Everton it is impossible to be very confident about their chances of a final victory. They were in the semi final three years ago, when they were knocked out by Newcastle United on the Birmingham club's ground. They will again appear at Birmingham in opposing Everton, but this time at the Aston Villa enclosure. There should be no doubt about Sheffield United overcoming Bolton Wanderers, a most lucky side to have reached this advanced stage of the competition, at Blackburn. You can test how the clubs have suffered from the effects of the war by the receipts from the cup ties. Four rounds comprising 74 matches have now been completed, and the total takings amount to £44,640. A year ago 72 ties in the corresponding stages realised £70,937. Last season the average gate a match up to this point was £986; this season it has been £603, a decrease of just over 38 per cent. This is a big and serious reduction but it has been considerably worse in League matches except in the case of a few fortunate clubs. The results of the two replayed ties were:—

Newcastle United ... 1
Chelsea ... 3
Sheffield United ... 3
Oldham ... 0

First League.

Aston Villa ... 5
Middlesbrough ... 0
Blackburn Rovers ... 2
Everton ... 1
Bolton Wanderers ... 3
Burnley ... 5
Bradford ... 5
Tottenham Hotspur ... 1
Liverpool ... 2
Manchester City ... 2
Manchester United ... 1
Bradford City ... 0
Nottingham ... 1
West Bromwich Ab. ... 1
Sunderland ... 3
Sheffield Wednesday ... 1

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday, March 13).

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.

P. W. L. D. F. A. S.

Sheffield W. 30 13 7 10 55 43 38

Oldham. 27 13 9 59 43 35

Manchester C. 29 13 7 9 37 29 35

Blackburn R. 30 14 7 6 68 48 35

Everton. 28 13 7 5 44 33 33

W. B. Albion 29 12 8 9 37 26 33

Sunderland 30 15 2 3 67 60 33

Sheffield U. 27 11 7 9 33 26 31

Bradford 27 13 0 4 46 50 30

Bradford C. 28 9 12 4 44 35 30

Middlesbrough 29 10 10 9 47 18 29

Aston Villa 29 10 11 8 47 58 28

Burnley 29 11 3 5 45 42 27

Liverpool 29 9 12 8 49 59 26

Bolton W. 29 9 15 5 55 67 23

Chelsea 27 5 10 12 55 44 22

Manchester U. 28 6 12 10 36 44 22

Nottingham C. 30 8 14 10 33 48 22

Newcastle U. 28 7 13 6 33 38 20

Tottenham U. 29 6 15 8 45 72 20

The chances of the League

Championship and the cup being

won by the same club has gone

unless Everton create a surprise

which at present seems almost im-

possible to be possible. They are

behind in their fixtures, which

means that matches will have to

be played in mid-week, and so long

as they have a chance of gaining

the national trophy there will

always be a big temptation to

place a weakened team in the

field. Besides it is doubtful

whether Everton are really good enough to secure the League championship. Oldham are still the best placed to do this and after struggling so hard, and so well all the season it will be bad luck if they miss the honours. Sheffield Wednesday, the present leaders, are not showing any greater degree of consistency, whilst Manchester City are still handicapped by the forwards' lack of scoring power, though it was not their fault that the match at Liverpool was lost. Nothing is certain at the bottom of the table, but Newcastle United are in a false position. Tottenham Hotspur, Notts County and Manchester United are most likely to lose their places in the competition. The chance of the London club making a recovery as they have managed to do in previous seasons is very remote. They are a very poor team.

Second League.

Arsenal ... 1
Birmingham ... 0
Barnsley ... 1
Blackpool ... 2
Clapton Orient ... 2
Grimsby ... 1
Derby County ... 3
Lincoln City ... 0
Fulham ... 0
Preston North End ... 2
Glossop ... 2
Leicester Fosse ... 3
Hull City ... 1
Bristol City ... 1
Leeds City ... 1
Huddersfield Town ... 0
Stockport County ... 1
Bury ... 0
Wolverhampton W. ... 5
Notts Forest ... 1

(Played on the ground of the first named Club on March 13th.)

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.

P. W. L. D. F. A. S.

Derby C. 30 19 6 5 64 29 42

Preston N.E. 30 15 7 8 49 38 38

Arsenal. 30 16 10 4 57 31 36

Barnsley 30 17 12 40 43 36

Birmingham 28 15 9 4 53 28 34

Stockport C. 30 14 11 5 48 42 33

Bury 30 12 11 7 49 45 31

Clapton O. 30 12 11 7 37 38 31

Huddersfield 28 13 12 3 44 34 29

Wolver. W. 29 12 12 5 54 46 29

Bristol C. 29 12 12 5 51 43 29

Hull C. 25 12 9 4 45 32 28

Lincoln C. 29 10 12 7 36 49 28

Leeds C. 30 12 14 4 55 45 28

Blackpool. 30 11 15 4 39 49 28

Notts F. 31 9 14 8 39 50 26

Fulham 28 10 13 5 37 36 25

Grimsby T. 29 8 15 6 37 60 22

Leicester F. 29 7 18 4 32 59 18

Glossop. 29 5 12 5 24 54 15

For long it has been taken for

granted that Derby County will

win the championship of the

Second League and gain promotion

and their victory over

Lincoln City showed them

to be playing as well

as ever. The likelihood of their

breaking down can now be said

to have gone, and with their big

lead they can afford to make the

occasional slip which the best of

teams are liable to, and not suffer

seriously. That is a most com-

fortable position to be in, and it

is one which will help Derby to

keep in the first place. It is pos-

sible for them to secure sixteen

more points, and the records of

the past indicate that if they can

win ten of these—if they can in-

crease their total to 52—they will

be certain of promotion. There

is a prospect of a splendid strug-

gle for the second place between

four clubs, and the situation is

now viewed one realises how the

Arsenal through their feeble foot-

ball on opponent's ground have

slipped their chances. If the

London club had played or-

dinarily well in their out games

the whole question of promotion

would now have been as good as

settled. As it is Preston North

End are more favourably placed,

and Birmingham, whom the Lon-

don Club narrowly defeated on

Saturday, can go above them.

The results are noteworthy on one

account—Barnsley were beaten

for the first time this season on

their own ground—and by Black-

pool. There has been no more

WAR ITEMS.

More Pirates who Laughed.

March 10.—The *Hastings Argus* states that one of the crew of the steamer Blackwood declared that after the vessel had been struck by the crew of the German submarine came up from below and laughed at the shipwrecked crew while the vessel was sinking. They made no effort to render assistance, and made off in the direction of another merchant ship. The engineer of the Blackwood expressed regret that he had not a gun with him, so that he could have made short work of the laughing crew watching the seamen leaving their doomed ship.

The Queen Elizabeth.

The terrible plunging fire of the Queen Elizabeth's 15-inch guns proved too much for the batteries of the Narrows of the Dardanelles, armed with the much boasted 14-inch Krupp guns. The British 15-inch gun shelled the forts at a distance of 21,000 yards with deadly effect, or some 12 miles distant. The 14-inch gun, which made poor replies to the club making a recovery as they have managed to do in previous seasons is very remote. They are a very poor team.

surprising result this season.

Southern League.

Bristol Rovers ... 2
Gillingham ... 1
Croydon Common ... 4
Norwich City ... 1
Millwall ... 3
Brighton ... 0
Northampton ... 1
Watford ... 1
Portsmouth ... 1
Crystal Palace ... 0
Queen's Pk. Rangers ... 3
Cardiff City ... 0
Reading ... 3
West Ham ... 1
Southampton ... 2
Plymouth A. ... 1
Southend United ... 0
Exeter City ... 2
Swindon ... 2
Luton ... 2

(Played on the ground of the first named Club on March 13th.)

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.

P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.

Watford 28 15 8 49 28 33

Reading 30 15 8 7 54 40 37

West Ham 30 15 8 7 47 39 37

Cardiff C. 30 16 11 55 30 35

Southampton 28 15 10 55 54 33

Millwall 27 12 7 35 28 32

Northampton 28 11 10 39 37 32

Swindon 29 11 8 10 55 45 32

Portsmouth 30 13 11 6 44 38 32

Exeter C. 30 13 11 6 44 32 32

Brighton 28 13 10 5 38 35 31

Queen's P.R. 27 9 8 10 41 38 28

Crystal P. 29 12 8 35 43 28

Plymouth A. 29 6 10 13 43 45 25

Luton 29 9 13 7 44 55 25

Norwich City 27 7 10 10 40 44 24

Southend U. 29 7 15 7 30 44 21

Croydon C. 30 7 16 7 41 54 21

Bristol R. 28 9 17 2 42 64 20

Gillingham 30 42 19 7 30 65 15

The Southern League has been

remarkable for the fluctuating for-

tunes of the clubs. Half a dozen

or so have, at one time and an-

other, been favourites for the

championship, and now we find

Watford leading in a very strong

position. There would have been

less surprise if this club had been

nearer the bottom than the top

of the table, for they have been

in a state bordering on bankrupt-

cy for several years, and at the

beginning of the season the team

was just as ordinary as one had

become accustomed for it to be.

But it has been abundantly pro-

ved that there is a lot of talent

hidden behind the unfamiliar

names of the men who make up

the team, and on current form

no side better deserves to be at

the top of the competition. West

Ham have not maintained their

splendid start of a month ago,

but no excuse was needed for

their defeat at Reading.

HOW BELGIUM ENDURES HER MISERY.

The People Deserve Help Because They Help Themselves.

Further light is thrown upon existing conditions in Belgium by the American correspondent of the *London Times*, who has been engaged in the task of investigating them. His description of the attitude of the Belgians towards the Germans has already been given in these columns. Extracts from his letter dealing with the relief work will be found equally interesting. He says that if those who most deserve help are those who are willing to help themselves, then the Belgians at home are worthy of all that has been done for them. The well-to-do Belgians of all classes, with their incomes cut or altogether stopped, with business enterprises at a standstill and the future uncertain, have gone into their own pockets to assist in feeding the poor.

Thus far the Germans have absolutely kept faith. Not only that, but the Commission has secured an order that no more cattle or fodder or any form of provender for man and beast will be requisitioned while the Commission continues its work. When some bakers were found to be sifting out the white flour for sale to restaurants and hotels and mixing the residue of bran with that given to the people the German authorities offered their assistance in punishing the culprits.

Reasons of cold policy influence German co-operation with the Commission. Without outside aid either the Germans must allow the Belgians to starve or feed them from their own stores. In that case starvation would be the alternative; for German public opinion, let alone German economy of resources, would not give a mouthful to the despised and loyal ally of the hated British. Then a famished population would riot and throw themselves against German bayonets, and to force submission through bloodshed which would revolt humanity would require increased numbers of Landsturm guards. If Germany's only interest in keeping Belgium from starving is one of policy, then the duty of the rest of the world in succouring Belgium is one of conscience.

Both the American Commission and the Belgian leaders and officials realise the danger of creating a dependent class by charity and the importance of providing work wherever possible for the population. Lack of occupation only encourages Belgian bitterness to feed on itself these gray winter days. "Anything to keep the mind off," said

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. Beattie Esq. to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 30th. April, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence "Eggesford" No. 124, the Peak.

The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture comprising:-

Tapestry covered Armchairs and Couches (including Chesterfield) Blackwood Lady's Desk, Blackwood Tables, Card Table, Brass Fenders, Teak Octagonal Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Marble Clock, Engravings, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Leather Covered Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Waggon, Crockery, Glassware and Pantry Requisites.

Teak Bedsteads (double and twin), Teak Toilet Table with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Toilet Set, Shanghai Tubs, etc., etc.

Also

One Cottage Piano by "John Broadwood & Sons" (in good condition).

A Collection of Chinese & Japanese Curios.

A Quantity of Pot Plants.

Terms:-As usual.

On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 1st. May, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Consignment of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroideries, comprising:-

Dressgowns, Table Cloths and Napkins to Match, Tea Cloths Table Runners, Pillow and Cushion covers, Dress and Blouse lengths, etc.

Embroidered Silk Crape and Pongee Dress and Blouse Lengths Silk Shawls, Silk and Linen Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Also

25 Rolls Pongee Silk.

On view from Friday, the 30th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU, and JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "MONGOLIA"

The above mentioned vessel is expected to arrive on Friday, 23rd instant, at daylight, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Saturday, April 24th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Friday, April 30th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday, April 26th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before May 7th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORRISON, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show over, and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDER'S CAFE, Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

MESSRS. PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COY.

"THE GROTESQUES"

THE LAUGHTER MAKERS—From the Savoy Theatre London

OPENING NIGHT—FRIDAY APRIL 23rd

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!

Change of Programme Nightly!

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th

A Special Programme of new numbers including

"TIPPERARY" & THE MAYOR'S MATINEE

MONDAY, APRIL 26th

THE TELEPHONE BELLE & SOME

MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

Please note that on each change of Programme, the Entire Musical Programme is also changed.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL 1915.

The Thrilling Drama

in 2 Parts—3,000 Feet Long.

"THE POISONED TREE"

Pathe's Gazette Latest News.

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Pictures.

GAUMONTS GRAPHIC LATEST,

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

Still Keep an Eye on

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Sensational Drama

THE YELLOW FEVER

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 feet.

"LOVE'S SERENADE" drama

in 2 parts, etc., etc.

Last Few Nights only

"ALBERT MORROW"

Scot Magician.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:-

Gentlemen\$36.00

Ladies\$18.00

Children\$12.00

and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENAVON"

From HULL, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

During my absence and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOLE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHULTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of men and women have a box of Martin's Pills in their homes as the best of any irregularity of the system. It is a family medicine and is administered to those who are suffering from irregularities of the system. It is a family medicine and is administered to those who are suffering from irregularities of the system.

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OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngai Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bollock's Brains—	No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
" Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Olives Head & Feet—Ngau-pai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwat	"	15
" Leg—Yeung Poi	"	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	"	13
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	"	13
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
" Corned—Ham Ohn Yuk	"	28
" Leg—Chu Poi	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	"	12
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	20
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" (fresh) —	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, " Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hai	"	28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Oho Hoi Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chafed)—Tse Chun Ping Kho	"	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	"
Chestnuts, Chinese—Toong Lat	"
Carambola—Yeung To	"
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	"
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh	"
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	"
" Sweet	"
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	"
" (Canton), Cooking—She Li	"
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"
Plantain—Tai Chiu	"
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	"
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	"
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Oh	lb. 8
Cheuk	"
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"
" Sprout—Ah Choi	"
" Long—Tau Kok	"
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	"
" Red—Hung Ko	"
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	"
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	"
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	"
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	"
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	"
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	"
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	"
" old—Lo Keung	"
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"
Water Chestnuts—Ma Ti	lb. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lim Ma Tai	"
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	"
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okraes	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	"
" Green—Shang Chong	"
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"
Parsley—Kun Tai	"
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	"
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"
" Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tau	"
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tau	"
Poochow—Poo-chow Shu Tau	"
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"
Sage—Tao So	"
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	"
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	"
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	"
Taro—Wu Tau	"
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	"
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	"
Yams—Ta Shu	"
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	"

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:-

1. Flour:-

(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... \$4.50

per lb.,10

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00

per lb.,08

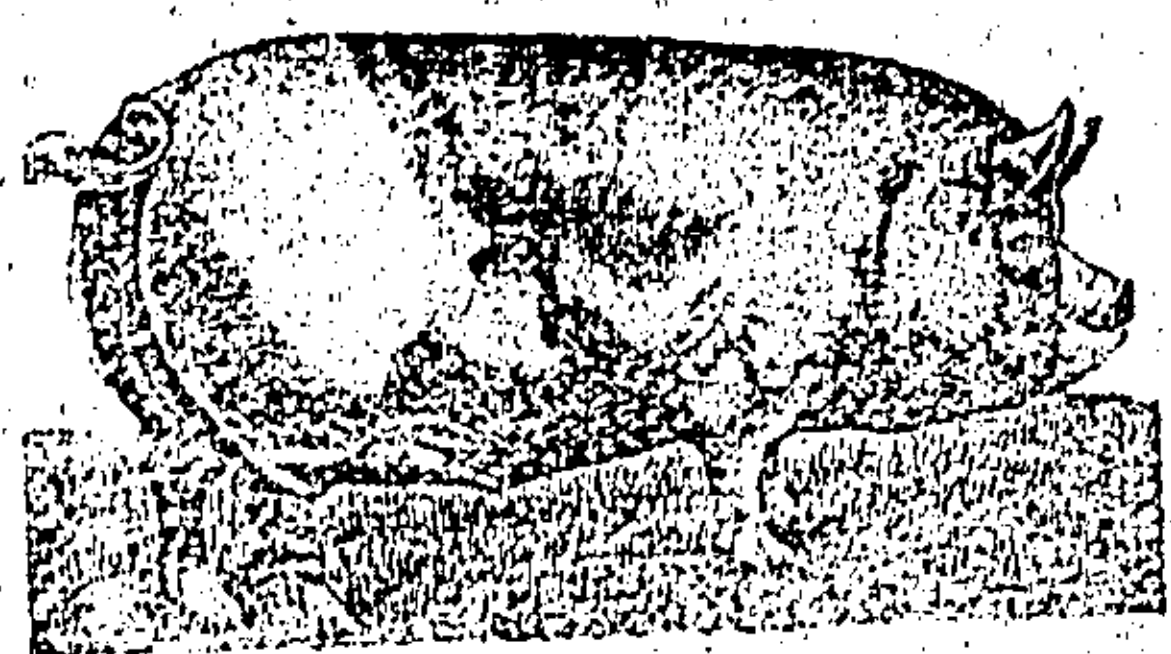
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ...

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**YOUR AND YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH
DEPEND IN A GREAT MEASURE ON THE QUALITY AND
PURITY OF THE FOOD YOU USE.**

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED
THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF HAVING YOUR**



**FRESH MILK,
BUTTER, MEATS,**

ETC., ETC.,



**BEFORE REACHING YOU, HANDLED IN A MANNER
THAT WILL SAVE YOU ALL ANXIETY?**

**WE MAINTAIN AN EFFICIENT STAFF UNDER STRICT
EUROPEAN SUPERVISION TO ENSURE**

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

**IN ALL BRANCHES FOR THOSE WHO ARE PARTICULAR; AND OUR
CUSTOMERS ARE MOST PARTICULAR.**

